The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,792 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Sept.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th ,,
M BENGAL	45.0	8.0	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
SURAT	3142	55	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept, 15, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s. s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchinson, 25th Sept.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA...... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Harris..... 16th Oct.
s.s. ARABIA........ 3,544 480 Capt. J. Laird...... 28th ,,

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, September 10, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. RAJPOOTANA..	2030	About 30th September 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
28th August 1886. Agents, Bombay.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

FOR cleansing the Teeth, hardening the Gums, and imparting a fragrance to the Breath. A certain cure for tender or bleeding Gums.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 20th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S
SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from over-mental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10
Double-size Tins	,, 1 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & Co.'s
SPECIAL ENEMA SYRINGE.

THE MOST PERFECT ENEMA SYRINGE ever offered to the Public. It is simple in construction, easy to use, and cannot possibly get out of order, being specially made to suit the Indian climate.

In neat Tin-Box with Male and Female Tubes Rs. 4.

KEMP & CO., Limited,

KEMP & Co's.
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA
OR
LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3,

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENT
AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

KEMP & CO.'s
COMPLETE SETS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

No. 1. Complete Sets (Carte de Visite Size), consisting of Camera, Achromatic Landscape Lens, adjustable Tripod Stand, double dark Slides, Focussing Cloth, packet Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, 2 Vulcanite Trays, Printing Frame, Book of Instructions, and necessary Chemicals, all compactly packed in a polished box, Rs. 50.

No. 2. This set consists of the same apparatus as the above, but better finished, Rs. 75.

No. 3. Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 100, Sets (Cabinet Size), consisting of Bellows, Camera, Superior Lens with revolving Diaphram, adjustable Tripod Stand, 2 double dark Slides (for 4 pictures), Focussing Cloth, Dry Plates, ½ quire Sensitized Paper, 3 Vulcanite Trays, Plate Rack, Printing Frame, Glass Measure, and the necessary Chemicals in a box, neat and compact.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S **"GLENLIVET."** WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour

Rs. 24-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC ****	do.	,, 36 0	,, 70 0
COGNAC ***	do.	,, 32 0	,, 62 0
COGNAC **	do.	,, 27 8	,, 53 0
COGNAC *	do.	,, 25 8	,, 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		,, 22 8	,, 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do.	do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

FOR THE RAINS!!
MRS. LAKE
IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN
BALL DRESS MATERIALS

- Tulles and Nets in all colours.
- Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
- White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
- White and Coloured Indian Muslins.
- Coloured Crepes and Gauzes,
- Piece Laces and Flouncings.
- Jet Embroidered Edgings.
- Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
- Feathers and Aigrettes.
- Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
- Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
- Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.
MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.		Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from	7 0
Silk Lace	from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from	7 8
International		2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make		7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino	from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from	9 0
International do.	from	3 0

SOCKS.		Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair	11 8
,, ,, Embroidered Fronts	,,	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.		
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER, CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK, CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING,
MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS!
FROCK SUITS!

	Rs. a.
SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture	80 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85 0
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear	95 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95 0
CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra	9 0

	Rs. a.
BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in fine twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in blue matt	45 0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above	9 0
TROUSERS both light in colour and texture	Rs. 16 and 17 0

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY TAILORS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

WANTED for the W. I. P. Railway Co., at Mormugoa, INSPECTOR as SUB-INSPECTOR of Permanent Way. Pay according to capability from Rs. 80 and upwards.
Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DELHI & NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company, held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 25 per share be made and that the same be paid on or before the 1st October 1886, at the registered Office of the Company.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after 1st October, 1886.

LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th September 1886.

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase, whether in one lot or separate, of the cotton presses belonging to the abovenamed Company, situated at Akola and Ahmednuggur.

Sealed Tenders for the above will be received at the Company's offices, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1886.

The shareholders and proprietors of the Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
p. p., HARVEY & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries & Agents, The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 4th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 3,100 CAST IRON B SOCKETS, and 3,100 CAST IRON B SOLEPLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS, will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Store-yard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1886, and will be submitted to, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender, or to give the whole order to any one firm.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.	
Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total..	5,700
Khandies of 560 lbs each.	
IN KANARA.	
Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total..	4,430
Khandies of 560 lbs each.	

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Hohawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona,
4th September, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. YESSO, arrived from LONDON and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th September, 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OWNER ORDERED TO BURMAH.

A BROWN ARAB COLT "LATCHKEY" 2 years, 15-1, imported specially for owner. The most promising young Arab in India. Price Rs. 5,000. ☞ Apply to Capt E. LOCKE ELLIOT, 1st Lancers, 2 Cavalry Lines, Poonah.

If not previously sold will be auctioned to Highest Bidder, on the 21st instant, at the GRAND STAND, Poonah, at 4 p.m., by

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Auctioneers.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY next, the 20th inst, at 11-3 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, for the SUPPLY of MULE EQUIPMENTS required for Burmah, as per Schedule No.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

E. S. WALCOTT, Col.,
Comt. Storekeeper General.

Comt. Storekeeper Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 16th September, 1886.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of KUVERJEE PREMJI THAKER, MEGJI KUVERJI THAKER, and DHARAMSI MEGJI THAKER, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of October next, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a FIRST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1886.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of September, 1886.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES to the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee, for the official year 1887-88, commencing from 1st April, 1887, and ending on the 31st March, 1888, will be received by the Superintendent at his office, up to noon, on 15th October, 1886:—

Brimstone rough (more or less)	cwts	75	2	0
Saltpetre Grough (more or less)	do.	104	2	0
Timber Urhur Dhall bush peeled (more or less)	do.	922	0	0

Covers should be closed and sealed and on the outside of the cover the article or articles tendered for should be noted.

Full particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

COLLINGWOOD TOWNSEND, Captain, R.A.,
Officiating Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.
Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 15th September, 1886.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by R. Baumbach, Esq., and previously for many years by the Agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, from 1st November to end of January. Rent Rs. 225 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, containing four Bed-rooms, four Dressing-rooms, and four Bath-rooms, Drawing and Dining-room, &c., at present occupied by A. C. Trevor, Esq. For rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited.
THE ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.

Silver Rs. 50, Nickel Rs. 35.

WE can confidently recommend the above as a sound, strong, serviceable, and reliable article. Far better value than many cheaper watches. It has a ½ plate lever movement, plain compound balance, all essential parts jewelled, the keyless ratchet large, the figures very bold and clear, and the steel hands, stout, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

JUST RECEIVED.
A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
HUNTER'S GAZETTEER OF INDIA, VOLS. 1 TO 8.
SUBSCRIPTION FOR COMPLETE WORK,
Rs. 40.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CRICKET.
F. DARK & SONS,
CRICKET BAT & BALL MANUFACTURERS,
LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, LONDON.

DARK'S CRICKET BALLS,
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

None but DARK'S BALLS are used at LORD'S GROUND either by the MARYLEBONE CLUB or the MIDDLESEX COUNTY CLUB, or in the ETON AND HARROW and OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCHES. Also in use by the principal Clubs, Colleges, and Public Schools throughout the Country.

DARK'S CRICKET BATS,
BEST QUALITY ONLY.
ALL CANE, DOUBLE CANE, AND SINGLE CANE HANDLES.

MESSRS. DARK & SONS, having an experience of more than sixty years as first-class Cricket Bat Makers during which period they have made for most of the leading Players, are able to produce Bats, the driving and serviceable qualities of which they can absolutely insure.

These Bats are in use by most of the leading Amateur and Professional Players, from whom the highest Testimonials have been received.

SOUNDY AND Co, Limited.
SOLE AGENTS. BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & Co.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Book for a Reference Library	1	12
Door of Hope; by J. T. Stoddart	0	10
Francis, a Socialistic Romance; by M. Dal Vero	3	12
Lady Valworth's Diamonds; by the author of "Molly Bawn"	0	10
Matt; by R. Buchanan	1	4
Reed's Engineer's Handbook (latest edition)	8	0
Richard Steele; by A. Dobson (English Worthies Series)	2	4
Roget's Theasaurus of English Words and Phrases	6	12
Story of a Feather; by Douglas Jerrold	0	6
Taken to Heart; by Hon. F. Plunket	1	4
Unvarnished Tales; by W. Mackay	0	10
Young Ladies' Journal, complete Guide to Work Table	1	0
Zero; by Mrs. Campbell Praed	1	4
Edmee; by Georges Ohnet	0	10
Every Boy's Annual for 1887	3	12
Godfrey Morgan; by Jules Verne	0	10
"I say No"; by Wilkie Collins	1	4
Lover's Creed; by Mrs. Cashel Hoey	1	4
Memoir of Percy Bysshe Shelley; by W. M. Rosetti	2	4
hantom Lover; by Vernon Lee	0	10
hooting; by Lord Walsingham (Badminton Library) 2 vols	13	4
ong of the Bell; by F. E. Weatherly	0	12
trange Phantasy of Dr. Trintzius; by A. Vitu	0	6
hreatening Eye; by E. F. Knight	2	4

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Girl's Own Paper	0	6

SUMMER Nos. OF THE GRAPHIC
and
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
each 12 As.; Post Free Re. 1.

HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BAY HORSE, FOR SALE, goes well in double and single harness, quiet, been ridden by a lady. Apply to SURGEON D. C. DAVIDSON, Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Criouleansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. T. H. GREIG will deliver a LECTURE on "The Disciple Thomas," at the Apollo Bunder Rooms this evening, at half past eight o'clock. All young men are invited to attend. Ladies also admitted.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully situated BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, for particulars apply to "A B C," care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 4, Meadow Street, Fort.

OPERA CIGARS—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY VIENNA, Exquisitely fragrant, Rs. 12 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, At STEWARD & Co, No. 2, Church Gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

"NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS."—In Ecru, Coffee, Cream and White selected from a large quantity of the newest and prettiest Designs, 3 yards long and from Rs 2-8 to 3-12 per of pair. They are of wonderful value and sure to please. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL FANS, IN ALL COLOURS. Ladies' Companions, Portmonnaies, Purses, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

STATIONERY,
Received by last Mail,
Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,
Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs.	a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1	8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2	0	"
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2	8	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3	4	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2	8	"

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2	0	"
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2	8	"
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4	12	"
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	"
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1	8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	"

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
Samples free on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

- 50 dozen bottles of Jeffery's beer.
- 100 " " and pints of port.
- 7 boxes madeira.
- 18 cases pints of Pilsen beer.
- 12 " vegetables in 1 and 2 lbs. tins.
- 1 chest, shape old safe.
- 1 second hand sewing machine.
- 1 box "The Phoebus," a popular photographic apparatus.

A choice assortment of majolica vases, cane baskets, and companions of varieties.

On account of Ebhramjee Dawoodbhai.
4308—1 case 300 gross diamond thread.
On account of Amedbhai Casambhai.
Mark 610—il—1 box real pebbl spectacles and eyeglasses.

SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th September, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

NOTICE.—The sale of landed property in Baloo Sarung Street, otherwise called Bhoosaree Moholla, advertised to take place TO-DAY is postponed to FRIDAY, 1st October, 1886.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS TEAK PLANKS, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana.

Ex s.s. Manilla.

106 tons superior English first-class teak planks, boards, and scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

- 10 bales grey shirtings.
- 10 bales grey dhoties.
- 5 cases coloured prints.
- 2 cases satins.
- 20 cases assorted fancy soap from Gotthalberg Tausig and London Export Soap Company.
- 1 double-barrelled muzzle loading rifle.
- 2 single do. do. rifle.
- 1 double do. do. gun.
- 2 single do. do. gun.
- 1 revolver in case.

AT 2 P.M.

- 1 new light office shigram.
- 1 handsome English mail phaeton.
- 1 second-hand strong brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China flower vases, lamps, pictures, a single-barrelled breach loading rifle in case by Westly Richard, &c., &c., the property of J. DAGLISH, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3 Byculla Bridge next to the Scottish School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of J. J. BARRETT, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Goculdas Dewjee, and on account and at the risk of Beebee Khatoom, wife of Mahomed Jaffer Sherazee.

One very handsome diamond necklace, containing large brilliants and several, small diamonds, and a diamond breast pin, with 9 large brilliants and several small diamonds weighing in all about 250 rutties.

SALE OF land and house and household Furniture, &c., at Lower Mahim, on the road leading from Dadur to Worlee.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 5th day of October next, the undermentioned landed property and household furniture belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Peter Vanderhide, *viz*:—

All that piece of fazandaree ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lower Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 697, and bounded on the east by the part of Manuel Dias, on the west and south by the part belonging to Salvacao Church, and on the north by the public road leading from Dadur to Worlee.

And also at the same place the whole of the household furniture, &c, consisting of drawing room, dining, dressing and washhand tables, chairs, cupboard, wardrobe, chiffonier chest of drawers, camp cots, harmonium, glassware, crockery, lamps, copper pots, plants, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

N.B.—The furniture will be sold at 2 p.m., and the house at 4 p.m.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

Sale of Locomotive, Portable Engines, Stone Crushers, Wagons, Wagon Wheels and Axles, Steel Tramway rails, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Messrs. George, Gahagan and Co. to sell by Public Auction for Messrs T. Nowell and Co. at Mazagon, Darookhana, on a date to be hereafter fixed, the undermentioned machinery, plant and tools, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

1 four wheeled coupled locomotive tank engine of 5' 6" gauge with spare parts.

1 complete 12 horse power portable engine, double cylinder, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, with wheels and shafts for travelling on roads only.

1 complete 10 horse power portable engine, double cylinder, with all the latest improvements by Marsden, with wheels and shafts for travelling on roads only.

1 complete 20" by 9" Baxter's patent knapping molin stone breaker fitted with flange wheels for running on 5' 6" gauge railway.

1 complete 20" by 10" patent improved "Blake Marsden" stone crusher mounted on W. I. wheels for travelling on roads, with spare flange wheels, axles, and fittings for running on 5' 6" gauge railway.

47 pairs W. I. wagon wheels and axles, 5' 6" gauge.
16 pairs W. I. small wheels, 5' 6" gauge.
32 pairs C. I. and steel wagon wheels and axles, 5' 6' gauge.
8 W. I. special girder trolly wheels with phosphor bronze bushings.
8 pairs W. I. wheels and axles 5' 6" gauge.
21 pairs small wagon " 3' 3" "
105 pairs " " 3' 3" "
22 light steel tramway rails, 20 lbs. to the lineal yard, in lengths varying from 13' 8" to 18 feet, 115 yds
673 light steel tramway rails, 21 lbs. to the lineal yard, in lengths varying from 12' 6" to 21 feet 3,793 yds.
15 light steel tramway rails, 22lbs. to the lineal yard, in lengths varying from 11' 9" to 21' 9", 85 yards.
20 Wooden wagons with wheels complete for 3' 3" gauge road.

Also mortar mill, new augers, assorted sizes, galvanized iron hooks, bolts, screens and washers, pickaxes, hammers, smith's vices, rail-lifters, ratchet braces, taps and dies, pedestals, spanners, hydraulic jim crow, blocks, iron, &c.

For further particulars and inspection of the plant application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., Mody Bay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 D. B. C. F. B. L. gun in case, by Bland and Sons.
1 S. B. sporting snider rifle by Do.
1 D. B. B. S. C. F. gun in leather bag.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th September, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 light bay stud bred mare, age 4 years, 15 hands 2 in. high, very good tempered and broken in for riding, nearly thorough bred English, a grand mare with splendid racing points. Price Rs. 1,000.

By the directions of Mr. F. H. De Britto, the Official Liquidator of Collett and Co., Limited, (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises at Grant Road, No. 1, otherwise called Chikalwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, all the right, title, and interest of the said Collett and Co., Limited, as lessees for a period of 10 years from the 15th day of June, 1885, with power to extend the same under an agreement of lease, dated the 14th day of June, 1885, in all that piece of fazandari land held by the fazandar, Mr. Shapoorjee Jiwajee Bottlewala, together with the stables, out-houses, fruit trees, shrubs and plants standing and growing thereon, situate at Grant Road, No 1, without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,933 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the said fazandar under No. 10, and bounded on or towards the east by a public road, on or towards the west by a vacant piece of land, partly belonging to Mr. Lakhpura Jaspura, and partly to Mr. Vandrawandas Jumnadas, on or towards the north by the property of the said Mr. Vandrawandas Jamnadas, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Dinsha Manekjee Petit, together with a bungalow built thereon by the said Company, which said bungalow, stable and out-houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 105, and are now in the possession of the said Collett & Co., Limited, and also the Flour Mill with all its machinery, plant, and stock of the said Company lying on the said premises.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be seen on application to the undersigned, as well as to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya attorney to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, to close on account of liquidation. On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Liquidator of Messrs. Bodger, Warburton and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, the following very superior wines:—

The same comprises a quantity of St. Emilion, St. Julian, Chateau Leoville and Lafite Claret in quarts and pints, bottled in Bordeaux, also Haut Sauterne, Volnay and Chambertine, Red Burgundy, Mearsault Carte Noire Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Barsac, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

N. B.—Samples may be tested at our rooms on the day of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Heaton Mount" Bandora Hill, near H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate oleographs and pictures in rich gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of J. L. GREAVES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th September, 1886.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 23rd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1886.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1886; and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. R. Gilbert and James Moore who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th September to 10th October, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 14th September, 1886.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"RIFLE MIXTURE."
Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Rs. 2 per 1 lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

FINEST
SYRIAN LATAKIA,
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

ALLEN AND GINTER'S
"RICHMOND GEM"
TOBACCO
(Curly Cut)
for Pipes and Cigarettes.
EXQUISITELY FRESH AND SWEET.
Rs. 2-4 per ½ lb. Tin.

FINEST AMERICAN
PLUG TOBACCOS.
Fresh shipment just to hand.
NO TOBACCO LIKE IT IN INDIA.

Golden Block	Per lb.	Rs. 3	0
Bright Honey Dew	Per lb.	Rs. 2	8
Cavendish	Per lb.	Re. 1	4

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Deewa
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Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
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Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
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Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
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Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Misowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
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Khundi
Dularia
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Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Ball

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartrus
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheegaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergan
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Salgaum
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurabgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
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Chicksage
Raichore*†

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Marine Line
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Parell
Dadur
Mahim
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Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Batwa
Wasud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Barehavi
Nariad [illegible]
Mehmooda-
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmatee
Ambli Road
Sanand
Charodee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

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Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
eram

Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Mussapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan Junc.
City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
do.
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lusidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vardi
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanathra
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Cricket at the Gymkhana, 11 a.m.
Polo, 5 p.m.
Meeting of University-Senate, 5-15 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clyde (s), from Sydney; Nedjed (s), Cardiff; and King Cenric, Liverpool.

Vessels sailed:—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Shahzada (s), and Simla (s), for Coast and Calcutta; Pandora (s), Trieste, &c.; and St. Bernard (s), Messina, &c.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended the 4th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 95,225 in receipts.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.—The trial of cases at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on Saturday last, terminated yesterday.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Verona will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 9 a. m.

Polo.—The game this afternoon (Friday) will be:—(Black and Yellow)—Mr. Arthur (captain), Mr. Gray, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Baber, *vs.* (White)—Mr. Craigie (captain), Mr. Barton, Mr. Savile, and Mr. Kerr. Play to commence at 5 p.m.

A Vagrant.—James Davis, a time-expired prisoner, was yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Hack, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee under the Vagrancy Act, with having no means of subsistence. He was declared a vagrant and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home.—The Hon. Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—A Catholic (L. M. V.) for repayment of a loan, Rs. 100. A Catholic (L. M. V.) ten months' subscription (November, 1885 to August, 1886) Rs. 50, and Mr. Nowrowji Pestonji Vakil (Ahmedabad) Rs. 100.

A Wandering Thief.—Allybhoy Essajee, against whom there appeared a register of several previous convictions, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being found loitering by night in the Parel Road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner on the Esplanade yesterday, on the body of a Hindoo, name unknown, apparently about 38 years of age. The body was found floating in the Nakoda Tank, Esplanade, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, much decomposed. There were no external marks of violence on it. The jury returned an open verdict.

Cricket.—There will be a game on the Gymkhana ground to-day, commencing at 11 a.m.; sides will be chosen on the ground.—On Saturday the following will represent the Gymkhana against the Hindoo Cricket Club:—M. R. Wyer, A. D. Wilkins, W. Holland, A. P. Gould, G. F. Blackwell, J. A. Begbie, H. A. Kerr, E. F. Nicholson, W. T. Vincent, H. Clowes, and F. D. Gaddum. Play to commence at 11 a.m. punctually.

A Cure for Sleeplessness.—Mr. Daniel R. Clymer, ex-mayor of "Reading, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.," asks us to do an "act of humanity to the restless, nervous, and sick," and stating that onions inhaled induce sleep. The following is his recipe:—"Tie a fresh onion around the neck and bruise it to make its odour thorough, and you secure sound sleep from its nightly inhalation." The remedy is simple enough and perhaps worth a trial. If it will do not good it will certainly do no harm.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Kandawady on the body of Doorgee, woman. Deceased was a widow and resided at Bhore Bhat Lane. She had been ill for the last 3 months with fever and cough, and had become very weak and thin. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning she was observed by Anund Baboorao to jump into a well at that locality. The Police dragged the well and recovered her body within half an hour. A verdict of suicide by drowning was returned.

The B. Society for the P. of Cruelty to Animals.—The following report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 11th inst: Horses sent to Hospital 2; Lame 4; Emaciated 4; Sores on eye 1; Sore back 1; Sore collar 1; Sore posterns 1; Horses sent to Pinjrapole 3; Bullocks sent to Hospital 3; Lame 15; Soar neck 15; Tumours on neck 8; Emaciated 8; Sore eye 1; Sores on Body 1; Cruelly beaten 1; Overloaded 2; Goading 3; Bullocks sent to Pinjrapole 1.—Total number of cases 74.

Alleged Assault on a Marwarree.—The case Hazarimull Dhunroof *vs.* Sudanand Essoba, the cashier and head accountant of the Small Cause Court, and ten others, in which the accused parties were charged with committing an assault against the person of the complainant, on the 20th July, in the compound of the premises of the Small Cause Court was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. One more Marwarree witness was examined and the case for the prosecution was closed. The magistrate found there was not sufficient evidence for a conviction, and, without calling upon the defence, dismissed the case and ordered the accused to be discharged.

Birth and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 14th September 1886, was 449, being 27 more than the preceding week and 15 less than the week ending the 15th September, 1885, and 3 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 288 births were reported in the different districts. There was 1 death from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 25·61. There was 82 deaths from remittent fevers, being 7 more than the last week and 15 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 17, 24 and 6 last week, against 70, 23 and 16, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The business of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court was resumed before Mr. Justice Jardine yesterday.

WHAT'S IN A JUROR'S NAME?

Mr. John Frier, engineer, Leopold Mills, who was fined Rs. 50 for non-attendance as a juror on Wednesday last, appeared in Court and asked his Lordship to remit the fine. He stated on oath that he was not present in Court on Wednesday when his name was called out, because he had served for three consecutive days in the case of extortion by railway policemen, and because the jury on which he served were told by the Clerk of the Crown, on their being discharged on Tuesday evening, that their attendance would not be required any further at the present Sessions. He served regularly on that jury for three days until the verdict was given. When the jurors' names were called out on the first day of the trial, he did not catch the initials of the name that was called out; and as he understood that his name was called, he went into the jury-box to serve on the jury. He had some difficulty of hearing, and he only heard the name "Mr. Frier" called out. He was not challenged by counsel on either side.

Mr. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, in answer to the judge, said he was certain that the name called out was Mr. Charles Pryer, and not Mr. John Frier.

Mr. Frier said the name called out every day was only Mr. Frier, and that the Christian name was omitted. He thought on each of the three days that his own name was called out.

His Lordship said that, under the circumstances, he would remit the fine; but that the result of the trial was a matter for further consideration.

Mr. Russell, who was present in Court, said he was counsel for the prisoners in the case, and he asked his Lordship to hear him before arriving at a decision in the matter. The learned counsel asked for time to consult the gentleman who was instructing him in the case. He was not aware of the fact, but he was informed that the name of Mr. John Frier, who served on the jury, did not appear in the jury list posted outside the Court. The learned counsel requested his Lordship to ask Mr. Frier whether he followed the summing-up and the evidence, as he had confessed that he was hard of hearing. Persons who were hard of hearing were excluded from service on the jury.

Mr. Frier said he was not very hard of hearing, and was quite able to follow the evidence and the summing-up.

Mr. Starling said that Mr. John Frier was called on Wednesday to serve on the jury, and that his name appeared in the jury list.

His Lordship intimated that, before deciding the point that had arisen, he would hear any application or argument that might be made or urged on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Russell said he would be prepared to address his Lordship on the point after the case, then in hand, was finished.

Later in the day, about the time of the rising of the Court, Mr. Russell mentioned the matter again, remarking that Mr. John Frier's name did not appear in the jury list, and that he was not therefore a juror.

Mr. Starling said that although Mr. Frier's name did not appear on the panel, it was amongst those on the present jury list.

Mr. Ruseull: Oh, I was not aware of that. That of course alters matters.

The Judge: The opinion of the Advocate-General should be obtained.

Mr. Russell said he was aware that a certificate from the Advocate-General should be obtained, but unfortunately at present they were without an Advocate-General. (A laugh.) Mr. Frier had already served on the jury; and the law said that the point ought to be decided during the course of the trial.

His Lordship said he would take time to consider the point raised.

A JUROR'S FINE REMITTED.

Mr. Kurmali Khakibhoy, brother of Mr. Jafferbhoy Khakibhoy, who was fined Rs. 50 for not answering to his name when called to serve as a juror on Wednesday last, appeared in Court and asked his lordship to remit the fine. He said his brother was ill and confined to his house since Saturday last; that he sent to the office of the Clerk of the Crown a medical certificate on the 10th inst., but that the sepoy brought it back, saying that the office was closed that day; and that he (Mr. Kurmali) brought it to the Court subsequently, when he learned that his brother had been fined. The Clerk of the Crown produced the certificate. His lordship said he would, under the circumstances, remit the fine; but he thought that greater care should have been taken in presenting the certificate at the proper time.

The trial of the following case, the last case at the present Sessions, was resumed:—

THEFT OF A POSTAL LETTER.

Rowjee Mahadoo, a peon employed in the Bombay Post Office, was charged with stealing a letter belonging to the Post Office, and with misappropriating it. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Perozshah Mehta for the defence.

Some further evidence was adduced for the prosecution.

Mr. Russell, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution' remarked that this was a case of considerable importance to the public, as all POST OFFICE cases generally were; and it was necessary that the public should be protected against fraud in such matters. The direct testimony of witnesses was absolutely unimpeachable; and it was clear that the charges had been brought home to the prisoner. This was, fortuately, a case seldom heard of in this country; but the offence was of a most serious character; and the jury were asked to give their best attention to it.

Mr. Perozshah Mehta, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, said there were circumstances in the case which would make the jury hesitate before saying that the evidence was convincing, and that the charges could be supported.

The prisoner here fainted away, and as he had to be carried out of the dock into the open air, the trial was stopped for a few minutes until he recovered consciousness and was brought back into Court.

Mr. Perozshah, continuing his remarks, said that only an insane person would have kept in his possession for several days, as the prisoner was said to have done, a letter about which he knew enquiries were being made; and thus eventually to come out in the public road, and in the most public manner tear up the letter, leaving behind him the pieces of paper as evidence of his guilt. Could he not have destroyed or burnt the letter unobserved at home? The learned counsel said there were improbabilities in the case which should cause the jury to pause before they found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the jury retired for consultation and returned into Court at 6 p. m., with a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

This was the last case for trial; but for the argument of the point of law abovementioned, the Sessions were adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

THE BYCULLA OVERBRIDGE LITIGATION.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment in the suit brought by Perozbai, widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and her daughter Meherbai, to restrain Mr. J. H. Grant, Collector of Bombay, from proceeding with the reference, now pending before the court, or taking any steps to acquire from the plaintiffs 765 square yards of their land instead of the whole of their property situated at the foot of the new Byculla Overbridge. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, for the Collector of Bombay.

His Lordship said:—This suit arises out of the making of the bridge and overway at Byculla over the G. I. P. Railway. The plaintiff owns (as trustee) a property which formerly abutted on the Parell Road with two carriage entrances. It was found necessary for the convenient construction of the overway on the Parell side of the new bridge to take up a narrow slip of the plaintiff's property from 3 to 4 feet wide where it adjoined the old road. On that narrow slip there has now been built the sustaining wall of the overway, so that the two outlets from the plaintiffs' property to the road have been blocked up and the whole of her ancient frontage has been destroyed by a stone erection of varying height, but always high enough to completely bar the direct access to the high way which the plaintiff formerly enjoyed. The Collector of Bombay, on behalf of the various public authorities—the Municipality, the Railway and the Tramway Company who have an interest in the land taken up—has under section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act offered the plaintiff certain compensation with which she is not content. Government has, of course, a right to take up private property when the public interest requires its assumption. But this power to deprive an individual of his property without his consent cannot be exercised without the payment of due compensation, and the exercise of the power is regulated by legislative enactment whose rules must be strictly followed. Lord Cottenham C. in the case of Stones *vs.* the Commercial Railway Company (4 M. and C. 122) laid down the rule that has since been followed "that in considering cases which arise under these Acts (*i. e.*, Acts concerning the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes) the law which is to regulate the transaction between the parties is found only in the Acts themselves; and the first question to be asked is, whether what is intended to be done is in strict conformity with that which the Acts require. For, if not, the court will not permit the company to deal with the property." Now let us see what the Indian Act (Act X of 1870) on this subject requires. A notification must first be given in the *Gazette*, and in the locality, that the land is likely to be needed for public purposes. (Sec. 4.) Next follows a declaration by Government in the *Gazette* that the land is to be taken up. (Sec. 6.) No question is raised in the present case as to these two conditions. The land is next marked out and measured. Notice is then given by the Collector to the occupiers and to the public generally that all claims to compensation must be made to him. The Collector proceeds to enquire into the value of the land, determines the amount, and tenders it as compensation to the claimants. (Sec. 11.) If the parties agree, the Collector proceeds to make his award. If they do not agree, or if the parties do not attend on the day of his enquiry, the Collector then refers the question of compensation to this court—(Sec. 15)—aided by two assessors. Under ordinary circumstances—and this provision has an important bearing on the present case—the Collector cannot take possession of the land until after he has made an award or until after he has referred the question of compensation to the court. (Sec. 16.) But there is a special provision for cases of urgency when immediate possesion is acquired. Sec. 17 provides that, whenever the Local Government so directs, the Collector on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice may take possession of "any waste or arable land" needed for public purposes, and such land thereupon vests in the Government. There is also another special provision (Sec. 55), which says that the provisions of the Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring "a part only of any house" if the owner desire "that the whole of such house shall be so acquired." Now in the present case the plaintiff claims that the land taken up is a part of her house within the meaning of the Act, and desires that nothing less than the whole shall be acquired. Two questions arise on this demand. (A) Did the plaintiff intimate her desire in time? And (B) can the ground be held to come within the meaning of "part of the house?" (A) There is nothing in the Act as to the time when the counter-notice under section 55 must be given. But the authorities seem agreed that it must at latest be given before the lands in question are actually taken up under a compulsory process. (Crepps on Compensation; p. 37, Spackman *vs.* Great Western R. 1 Jur, N. S. 790.) Now according to this rule if the Collector was within the rights conferred upon him by the Act in taking possession under the "urgency" notification, the date when he put his compulsory powers in motion would be February 19th, 1885. But, if the particular land was not of the kind contemplated by the urgency section, then the date would be much later, for he did not give any award until the latter part of June. I will first, therefore, consider whether this land was properly subject to the application of the urgency section. That applies only to "waste or arable land." Now the ground in question was either garden ground, or part of the drive or ground on which the compound wall was built. When I say garden ground I mean ground planted with trees, shrubs, flowers and grass for the enjoyment of the house to which the compound belongs. Waste land I find defined in the dictionary as "land not tilled or cultivated" and *arable land* as "land fit for ploughing" or "land chiefly cultivated by the plough as distinguished from grass land, wood land or waste." (See Webster's Dictionary.) I do not think the land in question comes within either of these definitions Mr. Latham argued that the terms were meant to apply to all land not covered with building. If that is what the Legislature intended to mean they have failed to express their meaning. But I think land in towns was not in contemplation so much as land in in the country, and such ground as that now in question was never intended to be covered by the section. However that may be, I can only give the words their natural meaning, and hold that the land taken up is not within the description, and that the section has been improperly applied. As the case does not come under the urgency section, the counter-notice could be validly given up to the time the Collector had the right to put his compulsory powers in motion, that is, after awards or after referring the question of compensation to the court. But under section 16 the Collector could not put those powers in motion until he had either given an award or made the reference to the court. Up to that date he was not protected by his statutory powers, and the plaintiff, had she known her rights, might have invoked the aid of this court to stop the work and reject the trespasses from her permises. At this point of my decision I will give certain dates which are useful. On the 28th January, 1885, the Government authorized the taking up of the land 765 yards as land urgently required. On the 9th February, the Collector gave notice that 196 yards would be required urgently. On the 19th February, possession was taken of the 196 yards. The work was begun on the 10th March and finished in June. The Collector gave his award 19th June. Now the weight of evidence—both oral and documentary—given at the hearing is completely negative in my opinion, the plaintiff's contention that she gave a verbal counter-notice in February or March. But her written counter-notice on 3rd June is beyond doubt, and, in my view of the case, it was fully in time inasmuch as the only exercise of compulsory rights up to June was the unlawful possession under an erroneous application of the urgency section. The counter-notice then was in time. But, says the defence, the plaintiff chose to stand by and acquiesce in our work from February to June, during which time we spent many thousands of rupees, whereas if we had known in time that she was going to claim the benefit of section 55 and make us buy her whole property, we would have diverted our road and left the plaintiff's property untouched. The next question I have, therefore, to consider is, whether the plaintiff has waived the irregularity or done acts inconsistent with her present claim. No doubt, parties must be vigilant in the assertion of their rights, especially when prompt performance of work is necessary in the interests of the public. But when the work is being done by a wrong doer, a trespasser, the court cannot allow him to take any advantage of his own wrong. The plaintiff had probably no idea she could stop the work. The public naturally assumes the legality of the acts of the Government, and it cannot be presumed that she knew the authorities concerned were acting in disregard of the law and beyond the rights given them by the statute. The plaintiff had no doubt her solicitors, but it does not appear that they ever assented on her behalf to what was being done, nor that she learnt from them her exact legal rights until June. The plaintiff's chief request was that the matter should stand over till the return of her son. She would have perhaps made terms if certain things had been done, but they were not done, and she fell back on her full rights. On the question whether the plaintiff by her conduct, in standing by while the defendants executed expensive works which they would have carried elsewhere if they had known of her intention to make her counter-claim, I would cite Willmott *vs.* Barber, 15 ch. Div. at page 105 when Fry L. J., says, "A man is not to be deprived of his legal rights unless he has acted in such a way as would make it fraudulent for him to set up those rights. . . . The possessor of the legal right must know of the existence of his own right, . . . The doctrine of acquiescence is founded upon conduct with a knowledge of your legal rights." And on the general doctrine of acquiescence the House of Lords in Ramsden *vs.* Dyson (L. R. 1. H. L. at p. 140-1) says, "If a stranger begins to build on my land supposing it to be his own, and I perceiving his mistake, abstain from setting him right, a court of equity will not allow me afterwards to assert my title to the land on which he had expended money on the supposition the land was his own. . . . But to raise such an equity two things are required; first, that the person expending the money supposes himself to be building on his own land; and, secondly, that the real owner at the time of the expenditure knows that the land belongs to him and not to the person expending the money. Now in the present case the person expending the money was acting under statutory powers which he dad clearly exceeded—and in my opinion he was bound to know what those powers were. In the second place the real owner could not be expected to know the exact limit of those powers beforehand, and would naturally assume the legality of the acts of the Government. The instinctive respect which the people of India show to proceedings of the *Sirkar* would prevent the plaintiff from ascertaining at once her exact rights and the Collector's exact duties under the Act, and it would be a dangerous precedent to declare that she has forfeited her rights by standing by. I do not think she was bound by the offers made by Mr. Gostling. She never consented to any settlement short of her full rights, and she has not, even if she did offer terms that the Collector did not accept, preclude herself from requiring to take the whole (Elms on Compensation and Cases cited, page 46). It may also be added that, since the written counter-notice was given, she has in all subsequent proceedings reserved her rights under it. There are three things necessary to constitute legal acquiescence—the party claiming the advantage of it must have acted under a *bona fide* belief in her right to do the act complained of; the aggrieved party must have stood by while the act was done; and that standing by must have been with knowledge of the right to interfere. In the present case two of the three elements are wanting, and I am of opinion there was no waiver of the right to give the counter-notice. (See also Kerr on Injunctions pp. 18, 19 and 20.) I, therefore, think on the one hand the case does not come within the rule of equitable estoppel, whilst, on the other hand, it does come within the rule that a man shall not take advantage of his own wrong. The plaintiff then is entitled to the advantage of section 55 if she can show that the land taken up comes within the legal definition of part of a house. The section in the Indian Act is in the same words as the corresponding section of the English Act from which the Land Acquisition Act was taken. I can only find one decision in the Indian Reports (5Bom. H. C. R. and C. J. 97), but the decisions in England are very numerous and they are just as applicable in Bombay as they are in London. I will first, however, describe the house of which the land taken up is said to form part, I have twice visited the premises, and, as the evidence given at the hearing corresponds exactly with the notes which I made on the occasion of my second visit, I reproduce them in my judgment, not, of course, offering myself as evidence, but because they serve as a summary of the description given by the witnesses. "A large commodious mansion enclosed in a compound comparatively small—much smaller than many English gardens—whole of compound planted with grass and trees and flowers—in parts neglected, but only such neglect as results from a few months' inattention. A wall ran all round the compound. Three other small buildings in compound is now let to monthly tenants. They have all the appearance of being adjuncts or dependencies to the principal mansion, and such use might be resumed at any time. They none of them have separate approaches. Principal building had formerly two exits for carriages—one, a straight drive of 30 paces to the Parell Road with gateway and ornamental entrance—the other a drive that passed one of the smaller houses and joined the Parell Road further north. Compound not divided off into sections at all. All one garden. Main entrance and second entrance, both now blocked up by the sustaining wall of the new road and frontage completely lost. The obstruction opposite to the principal house is 14 feet high, not counting parapet wall. It diminishes to north, but extends all along compound. The new road offered by Collector would run below sustaining wall and pass out by small lane to Parell Road at northern end of compound." I will now apply the law to these facts. The words of the section which apply to the case are as follows: "The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part a house . . . . if the owner desire that the whole of such house . . . . shall be so acquired." The principle of decision in all the numerous cases which have arisen upon this section in England is that the word 'house' was meant by the Legislature not merely to include its dictionary meaning, but was to be interpreted by reference to the legal construction of the word in all legal instruments. (Fergusson *vs.* London and Brighton Ry. 3 D. G. J. and S. 653.) "The word house," says Wood V. C. in the case of St. Thomas's Hospital Charing Cross Ry. (30 L. J. 395) "comprises at least all that would pass by a grant of a messuage . . . . the word messuage, according to old authorities always includes not only the cartilage but also the garden." Thus it has been extended to everything that is necessary to the enjoyment of the house. Two centuries ago Lord Coke confirms Lord Hale and says "that by the grant of a messuage or house the orchard garden and cartilage do pass without the word appurtenances and an acre or more may pass by the name of a house." (Williams Saunders. Vol. II, p.401.) This interpretation has not become less liberal by time, for in the most recent case, one that was decided in 1884 (27 Ch. Div. 536) a railway that wanted to take up a paddock against the will of the owner was held bound to acquire the whole property consisting of a house and garden surrounded by a wall by an opening in which the owner passed into the paddock. The case cited by Mr. Latham on the other side 27 Beav. 242 is not on all fours, for, whilst here there is a principal house with dependencies, in that case the three houses had never been occupied, as one and each had its own separate garden. There are numerous cases on the point to be found in the works of Mr. Cropps p. 30, Mr. Elmes p. 46, and Mr. Woolf, p. 204. Perhaps the case, most resembling the present one, is Grosvenor *vs.* Hampstead Ry. (4 De G. and J. 446) when there were a row of alms houses, and in front of the line of buildings an open space intervened between them, and the road which was to be made a garden. A portion of this space having been taken up for the railway, it was held that all the houses and intervening space constituted one house within the meaning of the Act That case seems to me to go much further than the present one. But the principle on which all the cases go is a sound one. If a public authority wishes to take up a portion of a person's property against his will, and the effect of the loss of the portion is to deprive the owner of the reasonable enjoyment of the whole, then the compulsory appropriator is called upon by the law to take up the whole. This principle seems to me to be peculiarly applicable to the present case. These questions always are partly of fact, partly of law, and the circumstances here are such as to justify to an unusual extent the application of the rule. Not only is the owner deprived of a portion of his garden or compound, but he is also deprived of the whole of his ancient frontage. In the place of an exit to the high road he is given a blank wall and his only way out of the premises is by way of a devious passage to the main road through a small lane. I can hardly conceive a clearer case of deprivation of what was necessary to the reosonable enjoymemt of a residential mansion such as the property in question. My decision is for the plaintiffs.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 14th instant:—

Karachi.—Wheather seasonable. River at Kotri on 13th, 17 feet 3 inches against 17 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops coming into ear in places. Fever in seven and cattledisease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 34, and Sakro 16, 36 and 48 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 11 8-12 against 10 9-12 feet on same date last year. Fever and cough in six and cattle-disease in four talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikapur 20, 26 and 40 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation good. Crops injured by worms in taluka Sakrand. Want of water felt throughont the district. Lands are being ploughed for jamba cultivation. River at Kotri on 13th, 17 feet 3 inches against 17 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in five, smallpox in one and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25½, jowari and bajri 38, rice red 28, and white 18 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops remarkably fine where water is sufficient in Shahdadpur Taluka. Cattle-disease in Kashmor. Health good.

Ahmedabad.—Standing crops promising. More rain wanted in Parantij and Dholka for rice crops. Slight fever in Dholka. Wheat 35 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Punch Mahals.—No rain except 3 cents in Dohad; a good fall of rain is wanted throughout the district within a week for rice and late sowings of bajri, kodra and other crops. Public health good. Cattle-disease appeared in the village of Derol of the Kalol Taluka; nine cattle were attacked and died. Bajri only midling in Halol; maize expected to yield 12-anna crop in Jhalod. Wheat 27, bajri 36 and maize 57 pounds.

Kaira.—Crops doing well. Public health good. Bajri 35½, wheat 28 and rice 21½ pounds.

Broach.—No rain. Standing crops good. Slight fever in Amod Taluka. Rice 21, bajri 30 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Slight rain in all talukas. Standing crops healthy; rain still wanted. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi Taluka still continues. Slight fever and eye disease in Bardoli. Jowari 38 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather rather sultry. Rain from 3 to 35 cents in Jalgaon, Bhadgaon, Pimpalner and Raver. Standing crops good except in Pimpalner and Nizampur where more rain is wanted. Public health generally good. Fever in 3 villages in Savda Taluka. Wheat 30 pounds 12 tolas and bajri 45 pounds 8 tolas.

Nasik—Rain in Igatpuri 55 cents, Nasik 26 cents, Sinnar 5 cents, Nandgaon 30 cents, Kalvan 3 cents and Peint 92 cents, none in other talukas. Standing kharif crops healthy; preparations for rabi sowing continue. Rain for rabi required in most talukas. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, bajri 36½ and rice 20½.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 8th, 9th, 11th and 13th: total of week 51 cents, total to date 93 inches 81 cents, being 30 inches 19 cents above average. Abnormal temperature fell from 1° warm on 8th to 1° cool on 9th, and then rose to 2° warm on 14° Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind easterly on 10th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain 32 cents, total 104 inches 56 cents; more wanted. Crops good. Fever in four and cattle-disease in three talukas. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 13th instand),—Rain 67 cents, total 95 inches 82 cents. Slight fever in Pen and Panvel Talukas; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad Talukas. Crops good. Rice second sort 24 pounds 14 tolas, and tur dal 2nd soat 19 pounds 31 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 44 cents, total 113 inches 16 cents. Reaping of halya crops commenced in southern talukas; in the northern they are almost ready for harvest; crops in Devgad Taluka slightly damaged by rats. Fever in two,, small-pox in one, dysentery in one, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Public health generally good. Nagli 17-50, vari 16-24 and rice 10-47.

Poona.—Light showers in Junnar, Khed, Purandhar, Haveli and Maval Talukas, maximum 45 cents and minimum 2 cents in Maval and Purandhar Talukas respectively. Crops good; bajri crops suffering from blight in Khed and withering in Purandhar Taluka for want of rain. More rain wanted in Junnar, Indapur, Khed, Sirur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and in eastern portion of the Haveli Taluka. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Haveli Taluka. Bajri 38 and jowari 54 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Jamkhed 29 and in Nagar 3 cents, none elsewhere. Kharif crops generally good every where. Rabi sowing commenced in six talukas. Condition of people good. Bajri maximum 60, minimum 38; jowari maximum 108, minimum 48 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 28 cents and in Madha 12 cents, Kharif crops good, Rabi sowing commenced in parts of the Sholapur, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras Talukas. Jowari 68 2-5 and bajri 43 1-3 pounds.

Satara.—Rain in talukas Karad 26 cents, Valva 5 cents, Wai 2 cents, Koregaon 25 cents, Patan 18 cents and Tasgaon 2 inches 26 cents. Western talukas want more rain urgently. All crops are doing well. Only in Valva and Karad some early minor crops slightly injured from blight, Public health very good. Bajri 36-22 and Jowari 39-32.

Bajapur.—Rain maximum in Sindgi 2 inches 56 cents, minimum in Bagalkot 30 cents, Cotton sowing almost completed. Rabi sowing in progress. Public health good. Jowari 64 and bajri 54 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 5 cents, total 33 inches 9 cents, elsewhere from 3 inches 28 cents at Parasgad to 11 cents at Gokak. Rice crops good. More rain now needed; kharif crops and cotton doing well. Jowari 43 and bajri 46 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain in all talukas except in Navalgund and Hangal, varying from 29 cents in Ron to 2 inches 42 cents in Gadag. Early jowari crops still in good condition, but require good showers to keep them from withering. Rice crops not promising generally. Cotton sowing in progress in almost all talukas. Slight fever slight cattle-disease in Navalgund and Kalghatgi Talukas respectively. Jowari 51 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 34 cents, total 129 inches 35 cents, Kumta 1 inch 70 cents, Yellapur 1 inch 40 cents, and Haliyal 42 cents. Rice crop in ear and in good condition. Public health generally good. Cattle-disease in Ankola, Kumta, Honavar and Yellapur. Rice common Karwar 13, district average 12½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—General health fair; fever still prevailing in some parts of Halar and Sorath. Crops in fairly good condition. Rain 8 cents, total 35 inches 10 cents. Wheat 33, bajri 80 and jowari 43 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Crops good. Fever has made its appearance. Bajri 33, jowari 40 and wheat 30 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—No rain. Fever continues in Navsari and Baroda Divisions. Cattle-disease in Kadi, Kalol and Okhamandal. Standing crops doing well; but in Okhamandal bajri, jowari and til crops have suffered. Bajri 32, wheat 21 and rice 21 pounds.

General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of twelve districts; more still wanted in most districts. Kharif crops generally in good condition. Rabi sowing commenced in three districts. Standing crops slightly injured by blight in parts of Poona and Satara and by insects and rats in parts of Hyderabad and Ratnagiri. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eleven and small-pox in parts of two districts.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, it is the right time to take some alterative as Holloway's Pills to prevent disorder running into disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood is rendered richer and purer, the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and absorbent systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Sept. 14.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captains from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff-Corps.—Lieuts C R Phillipps, G FitzAustin Gavin, W St L Chase, VC., J C Swann, H W Seymour, and Herbert Godfray, 10th Sept 1886.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 28th July 1886:—

21st Regt Bo Infy Jamadar Sayyid Ahmad to be Subhedar vice Muhammad Muazzum, pensioned, and Havaldar Shaikh Karimbakhsh to be Jamadar vice Sayyid Ahmad, promoted.

The undermentioned officer and Warant officer have been permitted by the Secy State of India to return to duty:—

Surgn G E Fooks, IMS; Condr J Thompson, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Major J E Gordon, Infy, six months, medical certificate.

Surgeon Major P S Turnbull, M D, two months, medical certificate.

Lieut H R F Anderson, S C 16th Bo N I, is appointed Sub-Assist Commissary Genl, second class, on probation, with effect from this date.

G I P R V Corps.—Lieut F C Fowle is permitted to resign his Commission.

The following extract from Genl Order by the Govt of India, dated 10th Sept 1886, is republished:—The undermentiond officer have been appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service:—Lieut P A N St L Wood, 28th Bo Infy.

The following Genl Order by the Govt of India, dated 10th Sept 1886, is republished:—The undermentioned officers are appointed Sub-Assist Commissaries-Genl for Transport, 2nd Class, temporarily, for service in Burma:—Major J T Cummins, Madras S C., 4th Cavy Hyderabad Contgt; Capt H R Saunders, West Ridding Regt; Lieut F A Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers; and Lieut G P Rankin, Wing Officer, 24th Bengal Infy.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev P H LeFebre, BA, Chaplain of Byculla, is appointed Chaplain of Satara visiting Mahabaleshvar in succession to the Venerable Archdeacon F L Sharpin M A.

The Rev W E B Norman, BA, who has been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India, a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, is admitted to the Service from the 7th Sept 1886, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt J S King to be Fourth and to act as Third Assist Pol Resident, Aden; Mr L P Walsh to be Fifth and to act as Fourth Assist Pol Resident, Aden; Capt F W Snell to be Sixth and to act as Fifth Assist Pol Resident, Aden; and Capt M T Lyde to act as Sixth Assist Pol Resident, Aden.

Messrs H N B Erskine and G M Macpherson respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind in the forenoon of the 1st Sept. 1886.

Judicial Department.

Mr W Wordsworth, Supt of H M's Common Jail, Civil Side, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th Sept (or from such subsequent date on which the Sept Criminal Sessions may terminate) to the 15th Nov 1886.

Mr H J Miles is appointed to act as Supt of H M's Common Jail, Civil Side, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Wordsworth on leave.

Lieut-Col F J Wise, Inspr-Genl of Police, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date in this month as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut-Col W H Wilson is appointed to act as Inspr-Genl of Police during the absence of Lieut-Col Wise, or till further orders.

Mr A H Unwin, Actg Dist Judge of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-one days from the 3rd proximo.

Mr R Courtenay is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara during the absence of Mr Unwin or until further orders.

The Hon F L Latham, Advocate Gen, is granted twelve months leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate from the 10th Sept 1886.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Ráo Sáheb Manjunath Sheshgiri, Magte of the Second Class in the district of Kanara, with power under Sec 206 of Act X of 1882 to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

Mr W H Crowe having returned to duty, the unexpired portion from 10th ultimo, of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification No 2648, dated 29th April last, is cancelled.

Mr Govind Narhar Pingle, Jaghirdar residing at Nimbgaon, is appointed to be an additional Conciliator under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1876, in the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Dist, with effect from the 1st Oct 1886 and for the period ending 31st July 1887.

Messrs G M Macpherson, CS and E T Candy, CS, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Commissr in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind on the 2nd inst.

Mr W Doderet, Sub-divisional Magte, First Class in the district of Ratnagiri, is invested with the following additional powers. Power to try summarily, power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes. The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr James MacNabb Campbell, Magte of the First Class in the district of Belgaum to be Magte in charge of the Sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Parasgad, Sampgaon and Khanapur. Rao Saheb Sakharam Mahadeo Karandikar assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pimpalgaon in the district of Nasik on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. Harisukhprasad Taraprasad has been appointed, with effect from the 25th ultimo to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat during the absence of Mr Durgashankar Premshankar on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt H E W Beville, Magte of the First Class in charge of Larkhana Division and Justice of the Peace, is invested with the following additional power. Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. C. Rand, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ratnagiri, to be Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Sangameshar, Chiplun, Khed and Dapoli. The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Thana, to be Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Bhiwndi and Vada.

Mr Venkatesh Damodhar Puntambekar, BA, Head Karkun of the Karjat Taluka in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar.

Revenue Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Dept:—Mr W H A Wallingeron on his return to duty to be Depty Consvr of Forests at Sholapur; Mr G P Millett on being relieved by Mr Wallinger to be Assist Conservr of Forests, West Khandesh; Mr W G Clabby on being relieved by Mr Millett to be sub pro tem Sub-Assist Consvr of Forest, Nasik.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G F Blackwell to be sub pro tem Sub-Assist Convr of Forests, Third Grade, with effect from 23rd May 1886.

Mr J C Anding, Huzur Depuy Collr, Belgum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Rango Ramchandra Bhardi to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Belgaum, during the absence of Mr J C Anding or till further orders.

General Department.

Surgn E Tully, LMRCS, LRCSLRCP, Supt of Vaccination. Western Gujarat Circle is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Surgeon-Major J F Keith, MD, CM, Civil Surgn Karachi, was appointed to perform the current duties of the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissr, Sind Registration Dist, in addition to his own, from 14th June to 11th Aug 1886, both days inclusive.

Public Works Department.

Mr H J Landon, Assist Engn first Grade, has passed the Departmental Examination in Marathi according to the Standard prescribed in Govt Resolution No 379 E-1418, dated 30th Sept 1881.

Mr F Morrison, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is placed temporarily in charge of the P W Accounts Office, Bombay, in addition to his own duties in succession to Col Parry Lambert RE who has been transferred to the Punjab.

Mr W L Stronge, Assist Engr Firs Grade, is appointed to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Nasik and Ahmennagar, during the absence of Mr J D Ferguson or until further orders.

MISCELANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Appellate Side.

The Dist Judge of Khandesh has granted Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya Subordinate Judge of Bhadgaon, privilege leave on half pay for one month from the 3rd inst.

The Dist Judge of Thana has granted Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Kher, Subordinate Judge of Alibag, privilege leave on half pay for one month from the 3rd Sept 1886.

Messrs H W Keys and R H Madan, First Grade Assist and Actg Assist Consvrs of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, on the 3rd Sept 1886.

Messrs R H Madan, Actg Asst Consvr, Third Grade and S Hornidge, Actg Assist Consvr of Forests, First Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, A Sub-Divn of the South Thana Divn, on the 1st inst.

Messrs J L L MacGregor and H E Andrews respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, on the 8th inst.

Lieut-Col W Scott delivered over and Capt A L D Fordyce received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 6th inst.

Rao Saheb Motilal Dwarkadas, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Ahmod in the Broach Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr M C Gibb delivered over and Mr W Allen received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magte, Broach, on the 8th inst.

Mr W Allen delivered over and Rao Bahadur Umedram Ranchordas received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr, Surat, on the 7th inst.

In consequence of the retirement of Rao Saheb Amulakrai Shivdas, the following appointments of Mamlatdars are made, with effect from the date of his being relieved at Godhra:—

Rao Saheb Rajaram Vishvanath, sub pro tem Third Grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed. Rao Saheb Narayan Shankar Manishankar to be sub pro tem Third Grade Mamlatdar.

Rao Saheb Gopalshankar Venishankar to be Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar.

Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram to be Probationary sub pro tem Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Godhra, continuing to act at Viramgam.

Azam Narayenbhai Lalubhai is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Godhra until relieved by Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram.

Azam Vithaldas Narotamdas, LCE., is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Dholka during the absence of Rao Saheb Harkisandas Jagjivandas on privilege leave.

Rao Saheb Wassudev Pandurang Late, LCE., Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Chopda in the Khandesh Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

During the employment of Rao Saheb Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat, Mamlatdar of taluka Bhimthadi in the Poona Dist, on special duty in this office, Rao Saheb Kashinath Vinayak Bhave is appointed to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, with effect from 1st June last, the date of Rao Saheb Bapat's commencing to act on special duty.

Azam Tatyaji Govind, Head Karkun of taluka Karmala in the Sholapur Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of the permanent Incumbent, Rao Saheb Bhalchandra Trimbuk Bapat, on privilege leave for one month from the 23rd ultimo.

Messrs C W Richardson and H J Hallowes respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Cant Magte, Devlali, on the 31st Augt 1886.

Mr E C Morrieson, Second Assist Collr, Poona, delivered over and Khan Bahadur Shapurji Ratanji, Depy Collr, received charge of the office of the Depy Collr in charge Huzur Accounts, Poona, on the 4th inst.

Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya and C M Thatte respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Treasury and Account Office and of the office of Huzur Depy Collr and Magte, First Class, Satara, on the 30th ultimo.

Messrs F Austin and H N Alexander respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Police Supdt, Southern Maratha Railway, on the 31st ultimo.

Messrs A L P Tucker and J D FitzMaurice respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Forest Settlement Officer, Bajapur, on the 4th inst.

The following transfers are ordered:—Sub-Assistant Apothecaries—N G Collins from Station Hospital, Aden, to Genl Duty, Bombay; and J M Cabral, from General Duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Aden.

Hospital Assistants—Rutonsing, First Grade from 13th N I, to 10th N I; Ramaya, First Grade, from 10th N I, to 12th N I; and Dossaya Vithu, Third Grade, from Field Service, Burma, to Genl Duty, Poona.

The undermentioned are granted leave:—Senior Hospital Assist Rajuna Ramdu, 6 months, medical certificate, from 26th July 1886; and First Grade Hospital Assist Gopal Cuddum 30 days on full pay, from date of departure.

Sub-Assist Apothy A V Cazalet having returned to duty on the 6th Sept 1886, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

The undermentioned are detailed for Field Service, Burma:—Apothecaries—A DeSouza, from Station Hospital Ahmednagar; P Barretto, from Genl Duty, Mhow; V H Lobo, from Station Hospital, Hyderabad; J Chaves, from Station Hospital, Taragarh; S Pais, from Genl Duty, Poona; E J Bernard, Assist, from General Duty, Presidency; J Judd, Assist, from General Duty, Sind Circle; A G Cazalet, Assist, from General Duty, Mhow Circle; A B Cazalet, Sub-Assist, Station Hospital, Devlali; D Ross Sub-Assist General duty, Ahmednagar; R P Barrett, Sub-Assist, Genl Duty, Poona Circle; J A Cordeiro, and C Raymond, Sub-Assists General Duty, Mhow Circle. Hospital Assistants—Linguram, Senior from Station Hospital, Karachi; Sewayah, Senior from 3rd Cavalry; J D Colasco, Senior, from Staff Hospital, Poona. Shaik Noormahomed First Grade, from Station Hospital, Nasirabad; Shaik A Raymond, 2nd Grade, from Genl Duty, Presidency; G A De Souza, 2nd Grade, and Mahadeo Bapuji, 2nd Grade, from Civil Medical Dept (Temporary); Narayan Chalka, 3rd Grade, from 7th Bo Cavy; Shaik Ismail, 3rd Grade, from 8th N I., Rajkot; Shaik Abdool Rahiman, 3rd Grade, from Genl Duty, Poona; Rahimin Shalom, 3rd Grade, from Native Troops, Indore; Ramji Khundooji, 3rd Grade, from Station Hospital, Neemuch; Laxuman Muther, 3rd Grade, from 22nd N I Satara; Ramchandra Wasudeo, 3rd Grade from General Duty, Poona; and Shaik Mahomed Aziz, 3rd Grade, from General Duty, Presidency.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonson.

		1886.			1886.
Friday	...	... 24th Sept.	Friday	...	... 12th Nov.
,,	...	.. 1st Oct.	,,	...	... 19th ,,
,,	...	... 8th ,,	,,	...	... 26th
,,	...	... 15th ,,	,,	...	... 3rd Dec.
,,	..	... 22nd ,,	,,	...	... 10th ,,
,,	..	... 29th ,,	,,	...	... 17th ,,
,,	...	... 5th Nov.	,,	...	... 24th ,,

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

MAURITIUS MAIL via ADEN.

Fair Season.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*
Monsoon.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

ZANZIBAR MAIL via ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

Mails.	At General Post Office.		At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters.	
‡For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara	P.M. 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat ...	5 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	..
For ditto in Southern Konkan, *i. e.*, Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4 P.M.	..
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country ..	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N E Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Konkan, Chiplun, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad.	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-45	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

THE news from London of last evening reports a further advance of ⅛d. in Bar Silver, making the closing quotation 43 15-16d. per oz. Of Council Telegraphic transfers ten lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, and five lakhs to Bombay, all at 1s. 5 1 32d. Four per cent. Rupee Paper had advanced 1½ per cent. and Four-and-a-half per cent. were 2 per cent. higher, at 69½ and 73 respectively. Other Financial items come unchanged. The amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last public sale, was forty lakhs.

In the London produce market, Linseed was reported quiet, Calcutta to arrive 40s. 3d. and Bombay 43s. Wheat was easier, but without quotable change in prices.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed yesterday with a higher tendency, sales reaching 18,000 bales, 600 Surats. Mid.-Uplands were 1-16d. higher at 5⅜d., but Surats on the spot showed no change. Arrivals, which were reported quiet, were 3-64d. higher for September October; while for other positions, say to February, they were 1-64d. at 1 32d. higher. New York comes quite unchanged, both in Spot and Futures; arrivals 10,000 bales.

EXCHANGE has steadied a good deal to-day and closes firm, though not at the quotations at which business was done early in the day. Then a Bank offering to sell Telegraphic Transfer ready at 1s. 5d. was only able to place a limited amount; but later on buyers were found at quite 1-16d. lower. Very few Mercantile Bills have been offering, but it is reported that they have been sold at 1s. 5 3-32d. for next Spring. Francs at 1·79¾

The fact that fifteen lakhs of Council Bills having been sold at 1s. 5 1-32d., as above stated, ought to have made things steadier than they are; but the almost total absence of business, and the holidays commencing to-morrow, have really made quotations pretty nominal. We may, however, give the following as our closing quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand ..	1s. 4 29 32d. at 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic..........	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 4 31 32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight ..	1s 5 5-32d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight..	1·80¾	

COTTON.—Sellers having raised their rates in view of the firmer news from Liverpool, while the state of the Exchange market makes buyers unwilling to pay even yesterday's rates, business in this staple is naturally at a standstill, and we have not heard of a single transaction. Bengals may be quoted to arrive at Rs 161 for Good, Rs. 166 for Fully Good, and Rs. 175 for Fine; Good Oomras at Rs. 177; and Good Broach at Rs. 214 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports are to hand up to date, and, on the whole, they continue very favourable; though as to the Dhollerah crop fine weather is wanted at Wudwan, while at Bhownugger the plants require more rain.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Our rates for wheat may be called half an anna lower; but there are few operators, either among buyers or sellers. We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
Fine Pessy	4 4 6
No. 1. do.	4 3 6
No. 1. Club Delhi	3 15 6
Red Ahmedabad	4 0 6

Seeds, in the absence of business, are nominally unchanged in value.

Yesterday's receipts of the principal articles of Produce were as follows:—

Cotton	577	bales.
Wheat	51,213	cwt.
Linseed	3,125	„
Rapeseed	163	„
Gingelly seed	473	„
Poppy seed	878	„
Groundnuts	350	„

FREIGHTS.—This market continues very quiet, and we have no change to make in our quotations of yesterday.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. have further advanced ⅛th to-day, closing this evening at 98 3-16. Four-and-a-half are unchanged at 102⅜.

SILVER.—The following is the position of Silver in the mint according to the Government Statement issued to-day:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 4th Sept. 1886..	53 91,388
Silver received during the week	1,95,316
	55,89,704
New coin paid during the week	1,69,0[illegible]5
	54 20,649
Silver belonging to private individuals....	1,79,763
	56,0[illegible],412
Last week	55,47,411

SHARES.—The market is quiet, but with an upward tendency in Mill Shares, several of which show an advance on our last quotations. The Gordon Mills are Rs. 15 dearer at Rs. 170; and the James Greaves are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 605; while Jewraz Bhalloo, Maneckjee Petit, and Oriental, are all Rs. 2½ dearer at Rs. 1,122½, Rs. 1,215, and Rs. 580, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	[illegible]	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible],100	$125	all	17½ do	59
National Bank of India	37,320	25		5 pct	11[illegible]xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,30[illegible]	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	50	500	–	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W Company	9,345	100	100	–	112
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,[illegible]	..	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	[illegible]20
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500		425
Bombay United	900	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 2	9[illegible] xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,75[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]		180
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	5[illegible]	Rs. 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	18[illegible]
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	70	Rs. 12	710
Connaught Mills ..	840	500	50	Rs. 2[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooria Mills ..	1,300	1,000	1[illegible]	Rs. 75	650
City of Bombay Share	595	1,000	1,00	Rs. 5[illegible]	915
Dhurumsey S & W. C[illegible]	3,000	2,[illegible]	2,0[illegible]		13¼
D[illegible] Mills..........	1,000	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co	1,50[illegible]	5[illegible]	5	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]95
[illegible] Petit Mfg. C[illegible]	1,25[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	645
G[illegible]	2[illegible]	5	5		170
Hindustan Mills	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]		890
[illegible]	7	5	55	[illegible]7½	65[illegible]
Hyderabad Spinning [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 2	840
Impl. Cotton Mills C[illegible]	400	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 25	150
Indian Manfg Co. L[illegible]	565	1,000	50	Rs. 7[illegible]	1,270
James Greaves Mills	100	50	[illegible]	Rs. 2[illegible]	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co	1,3[illegible]	5	5	..11-5-7	40
Jewraz Bhalloo ..	1,30[illegible]	1[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 45	1,122½
K[illegible]eish..	75[illegible]	1	1,[illegible]	Rs. 30	965
Khat[illegible] Mackinjee ..	1,00[illegible]	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching [illegible] Co. Ld. ..	3,500	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	[illegible] 0	1,[illegible]	Rs. 125	2,825
M[illegible]	65[illegible]	1 0	1,[illegible]		680
Maneckjee Petit's ..	4,000	1	1,[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,215
Mazagon Spinning	5,00[illegible]	250	2		18½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,15[illegible]	1,000	,000	Rs. 50	1,485
National Spinning	6[illegible]	1,000	1,000	–	510½
Nasgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00[illegible]	1[illegible]	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	60[illegible]	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern ..	1 5[illegible]	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 0	915
O[illegible]d	5,72[illegible]	62[illegible]	625	..	58[illegible]
[illegible] of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	–	[illegible]87½
[illegible] of Wales Spinning Company	1,0[illegible]	500	50[illegible]		85
[illegible]	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	900
R[illegible]	64[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 60	912½
S[illegible] S. & W. C[illegible]	1,50	1,0[illegible]	1,00		1,29[illegible]
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	50[illegible]	Rs. 17½	500
S[illegible] Mills	6[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,00	Rs. 35	1 29
So[illegible]derdas	65[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	...	665
S[illegible]	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills......	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S. & W Company	1,200	1,000	1,0[illegible]	...	810
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co............	770		1,000	–	820

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	[illegible]	1,2[illegible]	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	50	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	43
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Brecl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 1[illegible]	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	150
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs 80	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	1[illegible]	145
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1 375
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	2[illegible]	Rs. 10	2[illegible]7½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	–	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	455
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	–	570
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	125
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 75	150
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs 7	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,0 0	..	60
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–		£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ...	–	£100	–		£100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	185 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	825	200	165	Rs. 20	160
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue..	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	–	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	115
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,925
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,5[illegible]	100	100		17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	115
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	...	15½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100		...
Kemp & Co. Ld........	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	20	5	5 & 7	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	2	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	10	100	8 p. s	55
Port Canning Co. ..	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 19	302½
Phillips & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	100	60	Rs. 1	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	98
Soundy & Co., Ld....	1,000	10	10	5	59xd
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,20	25	2	Re 1	7¼xd
Treacher & Co., Ld. ...	2,00	50	50		1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,50	10	10	Rs.	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 c	134
M. M. [illegible]ody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Sahara, 1,288 tons, Captain R. S. Walton, will sail to day for Naples, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain A. Calder, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. P. J. de Souza and 15 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship St. Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain O. R. Young, sailed yesterday for Messina with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam ship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship, Nedjed, 1737 tons, Captain J. H. Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (Aug. 20), with a cargo of 2,985 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship King Cenric, 1,492 tons, Captain F. Edwards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (19th May), with a cargo of 2,269 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the P. O. S. N. Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Llyod's Co's steam-ship Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain T. Radonicich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Mills, Mr. Beermant, Mr. Hudson, and Surgeon Major J. J. Swetins.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamship Clyde, 2,244 tons, Captain E. M. Edmund, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from China and Australia, with H. M.'s mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Shaw, Miss Merewether, Dr. and Mrs. Forest, Mr. Collier, Mr. H. W. Ellis, Miss Hill, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Brereton, Miss Wallis, Mr. Newcombe, Mr. Monckmason, Major Wicke, Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. F. Bell, Mr. F. L. Reid, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Foster, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Powell, Mr. Hirsch, Mr. K. B. Gundevia and Mr. A. C. H, Haselwood.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

16TH SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Cascapedia	1921	W. A. Fraser ..	A	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Clyde	2244	......	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Verona	1862		D	P. & O. Co.
„ Sahara	1283	R. S. Walton ...	E	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald ..	1796	W. Millar	G	F., Muir & Co.
„ Bryan Glass	1593	H. Betheil	H J	Beyts. Craig & Co.
„ Dago	1239	W. H. Bissett ..	K	F., Muir & Co.
„ Ross Shire....	1352	W. Hewet	L	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ Dragoman..	1839	J. B Rose	M	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Inchion[illegible]a ..	1998	M. F. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lombardy..	1726	......	..	[illegible] & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
16	Clyde (s)	Edmond	Sydney, Aug. 16.
	Nedjed (s)	Robson	Cardiff, Aug. 20.
	King Cenric	Edwards....	Liverpool, May 19.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
16	Shahzada (s)	Mason	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pandora (s)	Radonicich..	Trieste &c.
	Simla (s)	Calder	Coast and Calcutta.
	St. Bernard (s)....	Young	Messina, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Commilla, Mitchell, for Coast and Karachi.
„ Sahara, Walton, for Naples.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Twiton, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
„ Yesso, for Antwerp.
„ Clyde, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
12	Bullimba (s).......	Clarke	London, Aug. 5.
	Wing Sang (s) ..	Crock	Hongkong, Aug. 24.
	T. Maclellan	Mann	Albany, July 4.
	Victoria Regina	Cawsey	Liverpool, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12.—Steamers Chilka and Goa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 15.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·828
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer....................	76·1
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	·773
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·3
General Directions of Wind* ......WNW, SE, SSW, SW, WSW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*....................	1 6
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	2·91
„ „ year	93·81
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 16th Sept..	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Bennett, Surgn., Bo. Med. Staff, on duty, from Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Smyth, Major, Mad. R. A.

Ogilvie, Surgn.-Major, I. M. S., on duty, from Poona.

Birdwood, Capt., Bo. S. C., on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Craig, Surgn.-Major, Bo. Med. Staff, on Service in Burma, from Poona.

Kelsall, Surgn, Bo. Med. Staff, on service in Burma, from Poona.

Doig, Col, Bo. S. C, on leave, from Khandwa.

Crimmin, Surgn., Bo. I. M. S., on duty, from Mhow.

Monck-Mason, Lieut., Mad. S. C., on leave, from Australia.

Wiehe, Major, Bl. D. A. A. G. M., on leave, from Australia.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Anderson, Lt., Bo. S. C., on duty, from Malegaon.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Smyth, Major, Mad. R. A., from leave, to Bangalore.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Wiehe, Major, Bl. D. A. A. G., from leave, to Pachmari.

Monck-Mason, Lieut., 20th Mad. Infy., on duty, to Kamptee.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"IMPAIRED VISION."—You can only keep your eyes cool by using perfect fitting lenses, properly adapted to the requirements of each eye and each individual case. Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses without any extra charges, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.

Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.G.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ Overland Summary
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF
THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

PAUL—MORTON—September 16, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, L. Paul, to May Annie Morton, no cards. Bangalore papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—September 12, at La Martiniere, Calcutta the wife of the Reverend Aug W Mm Atkinson, of a son.

JONES—September 6, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur F Jones, Commanding at Phillore. Punjab, of a daughter.

READ—September 12, at Waterloo Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr Edward Read, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—COWIE—September 11, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven Arcdeacon Atlay, M A. Mountstuart Hungerford, eldest son of the late Hon Elphinstone Jackson, Judge of the High Court, to Ethel Beatrice, sixth and youngest daughter of David and Caroline Cowie.

THORNE—ROBERTS—September 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev Mr Scobell, Sidney William Thorne, to Selina, eldest daughter of Francis Roberts, Chief Civil Master Armourer Fort, Allahabad.

DEATH.

PEART—September 9, at Sehore, Madeline, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Peart, Commanding Bhopal Battalion.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1886.

THE Students of the Grant Medical College are about to address the Senate of the University of Bombay with a view of having the designation of the first medical degree changed from Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery to Bachelor of Medicine. The effort may seem to attach undue importance to a name; but the students, and it is understood, the bulk of the native members of the medical profession, think much of the distinction between the two titles, and a very strong desire prevails to bring about the change asked for. The movement has been by no means suddenly set on foot. The subject has been in the air for some time, and in one form and another has been repeatedly discussed in medical circles. At one time it was proposed to introduce the M. B. degree as a degree intermediate between the Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery and the M. D. degree. But as in some Universities the M. B. is associated with a high standard in arts the project was not carried forward, and we believe, it never came before the Senate. Sufficient discussion of an informal kind has already been given to the subject to warrant those who are in favour of the change in asking the Senate to pronounce upon it, and they will be at least secure against the charge of bringing forward a crude and immature suggestion. They will doubtless be prepared with reasons of a practical kind in support of their request. A mere change of name for change's sake would have little to recommend it, for a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery would not necessarily be thought better of for having his style changed to that of a Bachelor of Medicine. In England a licentiate has a marked inferiority amongst registered practitioners. Even in India the licentiate is sometimes under a disadvantage, for it is complained that a preference is occasionally shown for graduates who enjoy the designation of Bachelors of Medicine. For instance, on a recent occasion some appointments in the Mysore State were bestowed upon M. Bs of the Madras University, to the detriment of some Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University who, rightly or wrongly, believed that the choice would have fallen upon them if they had had a degree free from the semblance of inferiority which attaches to the Bombay first degree.

Whether or not it is, as some of the medical students have alleged, beneath the dignity of a University to grant licenses, and so make it appear to be a mere licensing body, it would be hard upon the medical profession in Bombay if the one degree which is open to the vast majority of them were to carry with it even the semblance of inferiority. We are not disposed to make much of the disadvantage which a licentiate is under in comparison with the profession in England. The degrees of the Bombay University are conferred upon practitioners in India and not in England, and the English view of a licentiate is not likely to influence the people amongst whom they find their patients. But the situation changed for the worse when the Calcutta University lately lowered the qualifications for the Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. Calcutta licentiates, admitted under the newer and easier conditions, will in due course become scattered over the country. It is to be hoped that they will bring no discredit upon their class. But in lowering the standard of requirement for a profession we always run a risk of lowering the qualifications of those who enter it, and we cannot wonder if the Bombay licentiates look forward with misgivings to the distribution from Calcutta of an order of licentiates who will not confer lustre upon their title. We see nothing fanciful or unduly ambitious in the students' request that they may not be compelled to bear a common title with practitioners of lower qualifications than themselves. The reduction of the Calcutta test has been severely criticised, and the most unsatisfactory feature in it is that it has been mainly dealing with strictly medical subjects that the Senate has shown its indulgence. The Bombay Senate will doubtless give due weight to the effect that this lowering of the qualification for the Licentiate at Calcutta may exercise upon the consideration in which the degree is held on this side of India. The Bombay medical students are the more anxious to protect the first degree in this University from the deterioration with which it is threatened from this quarter because the standard of qualification required for it is undoubtedly high. Upon this point Dr. Cook, the Principal of the College, remarks in a passage in his report to which the author of the recent official memorandum on Technical Education in India gave prominence, that "the test afforded by the examination instituted by this University before conferring its degree in medicine is a searching and satisfactory one, and all who succeed in being placed in the first or honour division at their final examination may fairly be considered to be qualified to take their place in the higher ranks of medicine." The question which the Senate will be invited to decide is whether the test in high enough to warrant them is conceding to those who pass it a degree whose value will be in no danger of being misunderstood wherever those who carry it may go.

As regards the extra-professional examination to which a candidate for a Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University is subjected, it may be conceded at once that two British Universities—Dublin and Oxford—make larger claims upon the candidate for the M.B. degree than is made upon the candidate for the first degree in Bombay. Both Universities require an Arts degree. There is another group of Universities, which includes the Royal University of Ireland, and the Universities of Sydney, Calcutta, and Madras, in which candidates for the M. B. degree have to follow a course of studies in arts scarcely more severe than the Previous Examination of the Bombay University. As the Senate have deliberately decided that the Previous Examination is not necessary in the case of candidates for the first degree in medicine it is scarcely open to objectors to the change proposed to assert that before making it the extra-professional standard should be raised. There remains another group, comprising the University of Edinburgh and the other Scotch Universities, and the Universities of London and Durham, in which the extra-professional requirements for the M. B. degree roughly correspond, quantitatively and qualitatively, with the matriculation examination at Bombay. The general result of a comparison between the extra-professional requirements for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery in Bombay and of those for the M. B. degree is that the test in Bombay is not inferior to that exacted in many British Universities of good standing. It is certainly not inferior to that of the University of London, and it is noteworthy that only last year the *Lancet* spoke of the extra-professional qualifications exacted in that University as fanciful, and complained of the severity of the test. In the same article it was remarked of the University of Edinburgh, whose extra-professional test is, as we have shown, certainly no higher than that exacted in Bombay, that it had, "by reason of its wide facilities for thorough training in all branches of systematic medical study, received of late an increasing number of students from all parts of the Kingdom, and there could be no question that it was thereby exciting a wholesome influence upon medical teaching in London." As to the professional part of the examination we believe that no Bombay practitioner would admit that the local University is less exacting than the majority of those at home whose degrees are honoured. Some of the subjects included in the curriculum here are omitted from the course for the M. B degree in many British Universities, as for instance operative surgery, which is omitted from the curriculum in Oxford, Durham, Dublin, London, and elsewhere. So, too, with diseases of the eye, and hygiene. There is, too, the significant fact that many candidates who have failed to obtain a degree in this country find in the bracing atmosphere of the English and Scotch Universities an easy stimulant to academic success. If, as the local practitioners *in posse* contend, and as many local practitioners *in esse* support them in contending, any real disadvantage attends upon the existing denomination of the first medical degree, the subject is one which the Senate will be justified in taking seriously into consideration.

THE Powers have endeavoured to calm the fears of the Porte by assuring it that none of them will occupy Bulgaria. It is to be presumed that the intimation has been conveyed in the form of a joint note, and that Russia has associated herself with this effort to calm Turkish fears of Russian intervention. If that is so it supplies a guarantee of peace, though a guarantee that will be operative only so long as Russian statesmen think it necessary for it to operate. Undertakings of this sort are given in relation to the conditions of the hour: when the conditions of hour have changed it is always open to a not too-careful Government to find in the change a justification for yielding to new obligations and for discarding old ones. Hence, though it may be easy for Russia to promise, while Prince Alexander is quietly resting at Darmstadt, that she will not send across the Danube any of the troops massed in Bessarabia, she might find in the Prince's recall by the Grand Assembly that is about to meet a pressing obligation to crush by military measures so outrageous an act of national independence. The events of any day, in short, may change Russia's view of her obligations, just as she has found in the circumstances of the hour a solicitation to throw aside the guarantees which she gave the Congress of Berlin eight years ago in regard to the port of Batoum. The Czar, having already expressed his disapproval of Prince Alexander's return to the capital from which he was driven by the midnight plottings of the Czar's agents, would not long brook the Prince's re-entry a second time into his capital, even though he returned at the call of a free assembly of the Bulgarian people, and invested with all the authority that a full compliance with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin might give him. The joint note seems at first sight to give promise of peace; but it would be easy to make too much of Russia's association with it. She has taken too much trouble to get rid of Prince Alexander to make it easy for her to reconcile herself to his return, and if she finds it necessary to undertake an armed intervention in the country in order to maintain her supremacy there, the joint note will not stand in her way.

THERE is something of the irony of fate in the fact that Mr. H. S. Thomas, sent by the Madras Government to report on certain incidents of recent administration in the Tanjore district, should have had to put down, for the information of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues in the Madras Council, that "the officials generally were too much interested in land." He, however, does the collector the justice of saying that he was at a disadvantage in his servants, though not more so than former collectors had been. Our Madras contemporary, who has recently protested so warmly against the attempts that outsiders have made to prove that some of the servants of the Madras Government are no better than they ought to be, can find small pleasure in printing Mr. Thomas' testimony to the fact that "many of the Tanjore officials are largely interested in land, and there is thus thrown about a collector a network of men interested both personally and through their relations in obtaining remissions on lands." From such people, it is to be hoped, the papers about certain lands at Ootacamund and the comments of the Secretary of State thereon, to say nothing of the *Pioneer* and its revelations, have been carefully kept. We can understand something of the way in which the authorities in Tanjore were taken advantage of by people seeking for remission on account of the floods last year when we hear from Mr. Thomas of the kind of testimony which was tendered to him in his search for the truth about the floods. In the Negapatam taluka, he says, the ryots protested that the whole place had been inundated to a great height. "Would they show me the breach? They did. Would they show me the flood-marks? They would, and they took me to the cluster of farm-labourers' mud-huts. There, they said, see how they have been washed away by the flood. That is not the work of a level inundation, I said, to take one mud-hut and leave another. If it were as high and continuous as you say, it must have taken them all. It must have been the heavy rains that eliminated the older and half-thatched huts." After other illustrations of the manner in which the Negapatam ryot will co-operate with the authorities for the ascertainment of truth one of Mr. Thomas' men said:—"Now, not a word or sign, men, one of you," and singling out a very small boy, he said, "my boy, walk along the line the water rose to, and show it us." Before the crowd the poor child was nervous, and said, "What shall I say?" A voice from the crowd said "Tell the truth." Slowly the little lad walked, with his back to every one, along a line on the slope on which stood the huts. Nowhere did the line touch a single hut, and it was so little above the fields that they could not have been injured by excessive water. And so the babes and sucklings of the Tanjore district established the truth about the matter—an excellent example to, for instance, judges and magistrates in England, who sometimes reject juvenile evidence because the theology of the witness is defective.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

WE seem to have got through the rains, and are now rejoicing in some much needed sunshine. I fancy a general airing of clothes has been the chief occupation of Simlaites during the last few days, for every box and cupboard becomes musty after so many months of rain and mistladen atmosphere. The children's Fancy Dress Ball at the Viceregal Lodge last Wednesday was an undoubted success, and a prettier sight is seldom seen. It is such a "labour of love" to mothers to dress up their children, that one might expect to see some charming little pictures among the bright healthy-looking children up here. A minature "Duchess of Devonshire" excited general admiration, and the "Morning Star" was quite beautiful. One or two small mites were dressed in trains, and a boy of four was in an evening suit with white necktie, gloves and all! A baby-boy was dressed in silver tights as "Cupid" and won all hearts! The Singing Quadrille and Lancers were wonderfully well done, not a mistake made in the figures, and the chorus of small voices sounded very pretty. It was a very great trouble teaching such little things, but those who took the trouble were rewarded by a decided success, and it of course added immensely to the interest of the scene for the lookers on. A cord was taken all round the room, and the grown up people stood behind it leaving space for the children to dance in. But first of all they all marched through in pairs singing, led by Lord William Beresford and Captain Gordon, both in costumes. After promenading thus for awhile the quadrille was formed, and when that was finished the lancers began. Afterwards all marched past Lady Dufferin, the little boys bowed profoundly and the little girls curtsied low, with an absence of *mauvaise honte*, which must have excited the envy of the grown-up people, who go through a similar ceremony at levées and drawing-rooms. The children went through their dances twice. As the grown-up people were not at all invited at one hour; some went from four to half-past five, others arrived at the latter hour. Thus a great crowd was avoided, and every one had the pleasure of seeing the dancing. A waltz was played as a finish up, and the children jumped about to their hearts' delight. Tea was laid out for them in the drawing room, and between the performances the little ones were allowed, under the careful supervision of their mammas, to have something to eat. I fancy the meal was scarcely enjoyable to the young ones,—and a source of anxiety to those in charge of them; for it would have been a fatal disfigurement to the pretty dresses to have had cake and tea distributed over them! I enclose a programme of the names and costumes of the little dancers, but of course these formed but a small portion of those invited.

The smallness of the boys in comparison to the girls was very noticeable, boys being usually sent home earlier than girls; but there were not more than half-a-dozen children over ten years of age in the room, the vast majority ranging from three years to seven. A lovely afternoon added to the pleasure of the party, which was enjoyable to both young and old.

SINGING QUADRILLES.

LITTLE LADIES.	COSTUME.
Eva LeMesurier	Gipsy.
Maud Franklin	White Cat.
Mary Robertson...........	Bo-peep.
Dorothy Allen	Duchess of Devonshire.
Emily Low	Page.
Dorothy Deane	Fairy.
Flora Cullin	Colleen Dhu.
Annie Bird	Watteau Shepherdess.
Annie Macdonnell	Queen of the Sea.
Minna Brown	Butterfly.
Betty Marshall	Portia.
Lottie Rowe....................	Neapolitan Peasant.
Muriel Taylor	A Fairy Queen.
Jo Durand	White Cat.
Mabel Dyer	Queen of the Fairies.
Norah Irwin	Queen of Diamonds.
Elsie Ward	Little Bo-peep.
Alicia Learmouth	Coming through the Rye.

LITTLE GENTLEMEN.	COSTUME.
Joe Gough	Court Dress, Geo. III.
Harry Stewart	Neapolitan Fisherman.
Artie Roberts................	Jovial Huntsman.
Clendon Daukes	Court Dress.
Charlie Goad	King of Hearts.
Wilfred Crookshank	Fisherman.
John Lyons	Russian Peasant.
Lawrence Cunningham...	Poudré.
Melville Bayley	Page.
Harold Franklin	Jovial Huntsman.
Lytton Bayley	„ „
Reggie Patterson	Edward VI.
Huntly Gordon	Clown.
Arthur Cole	Political Uniform.
Reggie Temple	Matador.
Lenny Irwin	Jockey.
Kenneth Learmouth......	Masher.
Claude Crookshank	Page, Henry VIII.

SINGING LANCERS.

LITTLE LADIES.	COSTUME.
Lettice Ilbert..............	An old Maid of Tea.
Olive Ilbert	„ „ „
Jessie Ilbert	„ „ „
Annie Macdonnell.........	Queen of the Sea.
Minna Brown................	Butterfly.
Bee Cole.........................	Madame Favart.
Ethel Olive....................	Watteau Flower Girl.
Daisy Bartholomew	Queen, White Daisy

LITTLE GENTLEMEN.	COSTUME.
Brian Cole	Gentleman, 18th Century.
Huntly Gordon............	Clown.
Frank Rattigan............	Lord Nelson.
Joe Gough	Court Dress, Geo. III.
Lytton Bayley	A Jovial Huntsman.
J. Lyons........................	Russian Costume.
Bloom Gough	XII. B. C. Uniform.
Guy Oliver	A Government House A.-D.-C.

There was a fancy sale held in the Barnes Court Ball Room on Thursday, in aid of Zenana Missions. Judging by the few people there, at what should have been the busiest hour, the sale could scarcely have been very successful. I fear Zenana Missions do not appeal to general sympathy sufficiently to attract a crowd; and as a rule there is so little of real use sold at such sales. The things are chiefly made at Dorcas meetings in England or elsewhere, and by people who have very little taste and less idea of what is suitable and attractive to the class of purchasers out here. Looking around at the vast amount of children's very ordinary garments for sale, one was led to reflect on the waste of what ought to be, educated energy bestowed on making them. For most of them are made by hand and by ladies, at parties arranged for the purpose. A woman with any taste, a sewing machine and two *dhersies* would have turned out in a few days a far prettier lot of children's clothes. Certainly some of them were cheap enough and would have made suitable presents for soldiers' children. Raffles were not allowed; one had not realized before that there was anything anti-religious in raffles, and I regret to say that the *letter* and not the *spirit* of the order was carried out, for the names of ticket-holders were written down and the money taken, but the dreadful iniquity of having the prizes drawn for was reserved for a less holy occasion. How many gnats are strained at and camels swallowed in this age of compromise! I have some doubts as to whether much money was made for the Zenana Missions, people required to have money lured out of their pockets in a more attractive way. Now a Fancy Fair, such as Miss Eden describes in "Up the Country," might bring in a very large sum if properly managed. In 1838 Simla Society, what one would now call "the Government House list," numbered a little over 100, and yet so large a sum as Rs. 3,400 was realised at a Fancy Fair at Annandale. This is probably the first event of the kind in Simla, and seems to have been an immense success. Miss Eden gives an amusing account of it. A long booth was erected for the stalls, over which were placed appropriate mottoes and devices, and the centre one was called the "Bower of Eden," where she and her sister presided. There was a turnpike gate called the "Auckland Bar" with a cottage, at which an A.-D.-C., dressed up as an old woman, took the entrance fees; and some amusing Irishman kept an Inn called the "Red Cow" opposite the gate. A.-D.-C.'s kept a skittle ground, and "Aunt Sallys" were evidently in vogue even in those early days, to say nothing of wheels of fortune and lucky bags. Then there was an auction of Miss Eden's pictures, painted for the benefit of the charity, which had evoked this first Simla Fancy Fair, and the honour of possessing a picture painted by the sister of the G.G. evidently ran up the prices, as they fetched Rs. 800 owing chiefly, she says, to the clever and amusing way in which the auctioneer did his work. The little Ghoorkas, even in those days, shared in the Annandale sports, and the Governor-General gave them prizes for shooting and single stick matches. Miss Eden says *a'propos* of whatever then represented "Aunt Sally." "It was very amusing to see the grave pompous people, like R, taking three throws for a rupee, and quite delighted if they knocked off a tin snuff box or a patent stray lace. Then we had pony races, which ended in Colonel F. riding his old pony against a fat Captain D., and coming in conqueror with universal applause." This was evidently the infant predecessor of our Annandale Gymkhanas; and it is quite refreshing to realize that our stately grandparents could so far unbend, for judging from what one hears or remembers, and their pictures in stiff stocks and buttoned-up coats, one imagines they were not very bendable!

We are still in the dark as to who is to succeed Sir Stewart Bayley in Council. He leaves Simla today, and it is strange that no one is yet appointed. Some hitch has occurred for which the home authorities are responsible, I believe; but of course, such matters are not discussed except by the Council, so one cannot get a clue to the mystery until the business is settled.

The first performance of the "Mikado" takes place to-night, and though it was performed here last year, the house is filled for three evenings on this occasion.

TOWN DUTIES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would seem from Mr. Ollivant's remarks in the debate of the above question at Tuesday's meeting of the Corporation that "the general idea with reference to sugar had been that the rates should be as nearly as possible that which had been levied under the old rules. It was 1½ per cent. on tariff value, while it was at present so many annas per cwt These are his own words as reported in yesterday's papers. But I am afraid the Commissioner is in error so far as the above comparisons are concerned. The present rate of town duty at 1½ per cent. on the tariff value of Rs. 12-8 amounts to annas 3 per cwt., whereas according to the new scale it will be annas 7 per cwt. This is no time to discuss the merits or demerits of the new system, but the increase of 133 per cent. is somewhat remarkable on the face of the representations previously made against it to the Municipal Commissioner as well as to the Government by an influential body of sugar merchants concerned in the trade.—

Yours, &c., FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba cts.
Previously registered	87	49	93	97	89	36	9[illegible]	28
Sept. 6, Monday.......	......		......		......		0	2
„ 7, Tuesday.......	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	
Total.....	87	49	93	97	89	36	93	30
Corresponding date last year	59	86	57	95	56	21	63	13

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
Sept. 16 up to 7 P.M.	0	50
Previously registered....	96	56
Total....	9[illegible]	[illegible]

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OBSTRUCTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

In the House of Commons the Irish members continue to obstruct the progress of supply, and protracted and heated sittings of the House are in consequence daily taking place.

RIOTS IN GALWAY.

A serious encounter has taken place between the police and a mob in Galway. The police who were escorting to gaol a number of tenants who had resisted eviction, were furiously attacked by the mob and had to make repeated charges with the bayonet. One woman was killed and many rioters injured.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

The Powers, in reply to the Note of the Porte requesting them to prevent military intervention in Bulgaria, have replied that no Power will occupy Bulgaria.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

His Holiness the Pope has postponed the departure of the Papal envoy to China, at the same time reserving his rights.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, SEPT. 16.

The Rifle Brigade started yesterday for Madras *en route* for Burma.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTERS WITH DACOITS.

SEVERAL BRITISH CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 15.

The column on the old western frontier consisting of 25 Scots Fusiliers and 45 South Wales Borderers under the command of Major Auchinleck encountered 200 rebels six miles north of Tainodah. Major Auchinleck was dangerously wounded, Major Clements slightly wounded. Two privates of the Borderers were killed. One sergeant and two privates of the Borderers were severely wounded. The enemy's loss not known.

The Deputy Commissioner of Pagan wires that Kyoukpadoung station was attacked by dacoits on the eleventh. The Myooke repulsed them with loss.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD.

Sir Charles Bernard leave to-morrow for a trip to the Andamans for the benefit of his health.

RECALL OF OFFICERS.

Brigadier-General Griffiths, commanding Bhamo, and Major Cooke Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, has been recalled in consequence of the failure of the expedition against the Kachin Tsabwa on the Chinese frontier. Mr. Cooke goes to Maoobin. Captain Adamson formerly Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay now on sick leave in India, succeeds him.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

It is reported from Kham-i-ab, 6th September, that the weather there has suddenly changed, the temperature in the shade having fallen from a maximum of 120 degrees in tents to a minimum of 46 degrees. There is every prospects of an early winter.

THE CONDITION OF UPPER BURMA.

Reports from Upper Burma for the week ending the 12th September, are much to the same effect as those of the previous week. Bhamo, Katha, Shwebo and Mandalay are quiet. A military post has been established at Toubo. The reports from Sagain and Yen are satisfactory. There are no large gangs about. A report from Kyankse states that the villagers have combined and driven off Minpo, a noted dacoit leader. The state of affairs at Myingyan are unchanged. The Pagan district seems to be settling down. The northern part of Yamethen also is becoming more settled.

POONA RACES—1886.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

The Races were fairly attended. The weather was fine and the course in good condition.

1ST RACE.—"The Deccan Derby." Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Horses. Weight for age and class: Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. The Winner of the Challenge Cup at Bangalore to carry an additional penalty of 5 lbs.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b aus m Skittles, 8st. 11lbs., Clarke W. O.

2ND RACE.—"The Wadhwan Cup." Value Rs. 400, presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, with Rs. 200 added from the Fund for all Arab and C. B. ponies. W. I. T. C. weight for age and inches. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 4 lbs. C. Bs. allowed 4 lbs. Ponies landed after the 1st September, 1885, allowed 4 lbs. ½ mile.

Mr Cook's ch c m Eva, 6st 10lbs, Richmond	1
Mr Mirza Amed's b a p Lord Randolph, 8st 4lbs, T Kendall	2
Mr S A W's b a p Rejected, 8st 4lbs, Ramchurn.	3
Mr Macpherson's ch a p Impulse, 9st 4lbs, Capt Conran	0
Mr Hanwell's b a p Arab Chief, 8st 4lbs, Native	0
Aga Moochool Shah's c a p The Baron, 7st 11lbs, D Greenhaugh	0

Time 5 mins. 4½ secs.—Eva won easily.

3RD RACE.—"The Kutch Purse" Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Rao Saheb of Kutch, with Rs. 500 added by A Keyser, Esq., C.S., for all 2 year old C. Bs. 9 stone. Mares allowed 4 lbs. Geldings 7 lbs. The produce of imported dams 14 lbs. extra. Five furlongs. Horses bred in the Bombay Presidency allowed 10 lbs.

Mr. Carr's ch c b Filly Norah, 8st 10 lbs, Tongey	1
Mr Mellon's b c b Filly Columbine, 8st Richmond	2
H H the Rao Saheb of Kutch's, b c b m Comet, 8st Ramchurn	3
Mr Cook's, b c b Filly Lady Elizabeth, 8st 10lbs,	0
Mr Dale's, ch c b Colt Orphan set 4 lbs Wool ...	
H H the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar's, b c b Geld Padshah, 8st. 11lbs. T Kendall	0
H H the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar's g c b Colt Sir Philips, 8st 4lbs, Capt Conran	0
" " g b b Geld Merlin, 7st 11 lbs, Robinson	0

Time, 1 min. 10 secs.; won by two lengths.

4TH RACE.—"The Criterion" Rs. 600. For Maiden Arabs; the property of Officers of the Services or Members of the Clubs named. Weight for age raised 21lbs. G. R. Previous Winners to carry 3lbs. extra.

Mr Locke's b a h Ellington, 10st 7lbs, Captain Conran	1
Mr Dale's b a c Caractacus, 10st 1lb, T Kendall..	2
Mr Hasting's g a g Magic 10st 7 lbs, Owner	3
Mr Thompson's b a Geld Tomboy, 10st 4lbs, Capt. Elliot	0
Mr Maurice's ch a g Najuffee, 10st 7lbs,	0
Mr Herbert g a h Friendship, 10st 7lbs, Owner	0

Won by a length easily.

5TH RACE.—"The Poona Derby" Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Arabs landed after 1st of September 1885, allowed 4lbs. Previous Winners once to carry 3lbs. extra, twice 5lbs. extra, oftener 7lbs.

Hydrabad Confederacy's ch a c Silvermane, 8st 3lbs, T Kendall	1
Mr Locke's, b a c Lanercost, 7st 5lbs, Roopsing..	2
Mr F's. b a c Guiding Star, 8st 3lbs, W Brewty.	3
Mr Ali bin Amer's, b a c Dufferin, 8st 3lbs, Ramchurn	0
Mr Azis Aga's, b a c Mosel, 8st 3lbs, Clarke	0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Asudkhan, 8st 11lbs, Tingey	0
Mr Runjeet's, ch a h Conqueror, 8st 11lbs, J Robinson	0
Mr P Ruttonjee's, b a c Jamshid, 8st 3lbs, Vinall	0
Mr Abdool Rahman's, b a h Admiral, 8st 11lbs, Oomer	0
Hydrabad Confederacy's, r b a c Samnite, 8st 3lbs, Wool	0

Time—1½ miles—2 mins. 53 secs. This was a starting race. It was won by half a length.

6TH RACE.—"Champagne Stakes"—Rs. 600. For all Arab and country-bred Horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of Rs. 1,000 in added money, or Cup of that value, once 5lbs., twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs., Galloways allowed 7lbs.

Mr. C. N. C.'s b a g Shere Ali, 8st 7lbs T. Kendall	1
Aga Moochool Shah's, b a g Shah Baz, 8st 7lbs Greenhaugh	2
Mr. Runjeet's, b a h Sherwood, 9st 10lbs, Hurjee Sing	3
Mr P Ruttonjee's, b a h Kharofan, 8st 7lbs, Vinall	0

SEVENTH RACE.—"The Maiden Galloways." Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arab and C. B. Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Horses landed after 1st September 1885, allowed 4lbs. Previous Winners once, 3lbs. extra, twice 5lbs., oftener 7lbs. extra. C. Bs. allowed 7lbs. Distance 1¼ mile.

Hydrabad Confederacy's, b a g Khalipha, 8st. 2lbs, T Kendall	1
Mr Maurice's, c a g Najuffe, 9st 4lbs	2
Mr P Ruttonjee's, c a g Acrobat, 8st 6lbs, Vinall	3
Mr S A W's ch a g Cyprus, 7st 6lbs, Ramchurn	0
Mr Walter's, b a g Stirling, 8st 4lbs, Watson	0
Mr Locke's, b a g Longsdale, 8st 4lbs, Roopsing	0

This race was run in the dark.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 16.

A meeting was held this morning to arrange the preliminaries of the next annual people's fair in Madras. It was resolved that, it is desirable, that advantage be taken of the fair to celebrate on the 1st January next both the Jubilee of her gracious Majesty the Queen, and the completion of the first decade of Her Majesty's enjoyment of the title of "Empress of India" by a public manifestation of loyalty to the Throne.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 14.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria arrived here from Bombay this evening.

LISBON, SEPT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Loodiana, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 15.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a higher tendency. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 13-16d

The Manchester Market has been strong.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	69½
4½ "	"	73
3 "	Consols for account	100¾
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ "	French Rentes	11 ¼
Bar Silver		43 15-16

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit brought by Perozbai, widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and her daughter Meherbai, to restrain Mr. Grant, the Collector of Bombay, from proceeding with the reference made by him to the Court, or taking any steps to acquire from the plaintiffs 765 square yards of their land instead of the whole of their property situated at the foot of the new Byculla Overbridge. The Collector had offered the plaintiffs certain compensation, with which they were not content. His Lordship remarked that Government has of course a right to take up private property when the public interest requires its assumption; but that this power to deprive an individual of his property without his consent cannot be exercised without the payment of due compensation; and the exercise of this power is regulated by legislative enactment whose rules must be strictly followed. The principle applicable to the present case was this—that if a public authority wishes to take up a portion of a person's property against his will, and the effect of the loss of the portion is to deprive the owner of the reasonable enjoyment of the whole, then the compulsory appropriator is called upon by the law to take up the whole. His Lordship's decision was for the plaintiffs.

THE Viceroy's proclamation that the settlement of Aden and its dependencies, including the villages of Shaikh Othman, Imad, and Hiswah, the Island of Perim, and Little Aden, are to be subject to the Government of Bombay, is published in the *Government Gazette*.

MR. G. M. MACPHERSON received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind from Mr. H. N. B. Erskine on the 1st instant. On the following day Mr. Macpherson delivered over charge of the office of Judicial Commissioner to Mr. E. T. Candy.

THE Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, has been granted twelve months' leave of absence to Europe from September 10.

THE following appointments in the Forest Department are notified:—Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger, to be Deputy Conservator of Forests at Sholapore; Mr. G. P. Millett, on being relieved by Mr. Wallinger, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, West Khandesh; and Mr W. G. Clacby, on being relieved by Mr. Millett, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nassick.

MR. F. MORRISON, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, has been placed temporarily in charge of the Public Works Accounts' Office, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Colonel Parry Lambert, R. E., who has been transferred to the Punjab.

MR. W. L. STRANGE has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer during the absence of Mr. J. W. Ferguson.

MR. ILBERT leaves Bombay for England by the mail steamer of November 12.

THE senior deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, has been invested with the powers of a consulting engineer in respect to the system of railways worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. This is merely a temporary arrangement.

THE Rev. P. H. Le Febvre, chaplain of Byculla, has been appointed chaplain of Satara, visiting Mahableshwar, in succession to the Ven. Archdeacon Sharpin.

THE Rev. W. E. B. Norman, who has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, was admitted to the service, from the 7th September.

A BYCULLA school-boy named Johnson, the son of a widow in Karachi, was drowned at Deolali the other day, while bathing in the Datna river. A similar accident caused the loss of the two brothers Duffy of the same school a year or so ago.

To the long list of large public clocks constructed by Messrs. Lund and Blockley of Bombay, must be added another, which will be only second in importance as a piece of horology to the University Tower clock. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, being anxious to perpetuate the memory of his late wife, has decided to build a public clock, which will be called the Cuimnabai Tower Clock and Chimes after her, and has accepted the tender of Messrs. Lund and Blockley for its manufacture. The work will be inaugurated with considerable ceremoney by His Excellency the Viceroy on his approaching visit to the Gaekwar's dominions some time in November.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY has received orders to start for India. He takes route to Kabul *via* Bamian. Rumours from Kabul show that great preparations are being made to receive Sir West Ridgeway.

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* from Mazar-i-Sharif (Sept. 1), *via* Meshed (Sept. 12), says:—"Sir West Ridgeway left here yesterday for Khamiab. His visit to Sardar Ishak Khan, the Governor of Asiatic Turkestan, has been very successful. Everything passed off well. A durbar was held, at the express request, it is believed, of the Amir of Cabul. Parties, with an escort and followers, from Shadian, have paid a visit to the shrine and been well received."

IT has been decided to consider again the question of a defensive position in Pishin and on the Khojak Range. Captain Broadbent, R. E., of the Military Department, will probably visit Quetta and the neighbourhood during the ensuing cold weather, and report fully upon the proposed fort and lines.

THE Bonerwals, finding no serious notice taken of their last raid, have gone off to prepare to reap their crops, so the frontier is quiet for the time being.

THE Select Committee on the Oudh Tenancy Bill began their sittings at Simla yesterday, and present their report next week, as only minor points remain to be considered.

THE life of a well-known moulvie in this Presidency, Mr. Sayid Abdul Fattah, has recently been published in pamphlet form. The moulvie is descended from a *peerzadah*, who was a *jágirdar* in the district of Nasick. He was born in 1820, and in 1850 he was appointed to act as Arabic and Persian Translator and Interpreter. He subsequently served as Mohammedan Law Officer, Deputy Registrar and special officer of License Tax. In 1868 he joined the Educational Department and retired on the 1st of July from the Elphinstone High School. He distinguished himself as an excellent professor of oriental languages, and a reliable referee for religious decrees.

MR. J. F. PRICE, the Director of Revenue and Agriculture in Madras, has been placed on special duty to draw up a note on the necessity for the extension of protective railways throughout that Presidency.

THE total exports of tea from Calcutta during the season amount to no less than 19,246,486 lbs., as against 19,103,753 lbs. at the same date in 1885, and 16,890,630 lbs. in 1884. In August, the exports to Great Britain were 8,714,534 lbs., while the trade with America showed a large increase. The Ceylon trade is also making rapid progress, the exports up to the 26th ultimo being nearly double those of last year.

EMPLOYERS of labour in India are regularly put to great inconvenience and expense owing to the evil of absenteeism, to which the native workman seems to be so hopelessly addicted. So long as he has sufficient to meet his immediate wants, he will, on very little provocation, leave his work for several days regardless of the interests of his employer. With the object of putting an end to this annoyance, Messrs. Oakes and Company, of Madras, introduced a rule on the 21st July to the effect that if any of their employés absented themselves from their work without leave they would be fined. The workmen objected to this rule and struck work, and in consequence of their breach of contract, Messrs. Oakes and Company withheld the payment of their wages for twenty-one days. Thereupon the workmen carried the matter to the Small Cause Court, where some hundred suits for wages due are pending against Messrs. Oakes and Company.

MR. BOURKE, the Governor-Designate of Madras, was for some time in Ceylon, and was, it is stated, formerly the owner of an estate in the Morowa Korale.

A LETTER received at Hongkong from Peking says that a Lama has arrived there to offer objections to the proposed British mission to Thibet, and that in consequence the Chinese Minister resident at Chassa, has resigned.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a leading Japanese native paper, says it has received an important letter from its Corean correspondent on Russian designs on that country. The correspondent says, Russia is reported to be fairly in earnest in demanding from the Government of Corea a grant of land on the coast of Kankyodo for the purposes of a naval depôt.

M. Remenyi, the famous Hungarian violinist, has had the honour of playing before the Mikado and his Court. With one exception—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's piper—M. Remenyi is the only foreign musician who has received this honour.

THE *Java Bode* says that a meteor, which recently fell inside a private compound at Ngawie, in Java, and made its way six feet deep in the soil, has been bought by Government from the owner of the land for one thousand guilders, and has been deposited in the railway work-shop at Buitenzorg, where it will be cut into pieces by means of the steam saw, and be forwarded to different scientific societies throughout the world for examination. This meteor, of irregular shape, weighs about one hundred and seventy kilogrammes, and is the largest that has fallen in Java.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT F. C. FOWLE has resigned his commission in the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

LIEUTENANT P. A. N. St. L. WOOD, 28th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service.

THE following political appointments have been made at Aden:—Captain J. S. King to be fourth and to act as third assistant resident; Mr. L. P. Walsh to be fifth and to act as fourth assistant resident; Captain F. W. Snell to be sixth and to act as fifth assistant resident, and Captain M. T. Lyde to act as sixth assistant resident.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. J. WISE, Inspector-General of Police, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

THE following Staff Corps officers, having completed eleven years' service, have been promoted:—Lieutenants C. R. Phillips, G. F. Gavin, W. St. L. Chase, V C., J. C. Swann, H. W. Seymour, and Herbert Godfray.

MAJOR J. E. GORDON, Infantry, and Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull, have been granted extension of leave for six and two months respectively.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. WILSON will have charge during his absence.

POONA RACES.

The following are the prices at which the horses were sold at the ordinaries at the Gymkhana Shed on Wednesday:—

CRITERION.

Value of Tickets ......Rs.	1,000
Caractacus	40
Tomboy	90
Ellington	150
Magic	20
Najuffee	60
Friendship	10

POONA DERBY.

Value of Tickets ......Rs.	1,000	
	1st Lot	2nd Lot
Dufferin	75	30
Mosel	40	20
Lanercost	190	330
Asadkhan	150	90
Guiding Star	50	150
Conqueror	180	110
Hyd. Conf. Stable	140	110
Jamshed	100	30
Admiral	60	10

MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

Value of Tickets ......Rs.	1,000
Cyrus	35
Stirling	15
Najuffee	135
Khalipha	110
Acrobat	270
Lonsdale	40

KUTCH PURSE.

Value of Tickets ......Rs.	650
Norah	30
Lady Elizabeth	130
Columbine	175
Orphan	55
Bhavnagar Stable	65
Comet	5

WHADWAN CUP.

Value of Tickets ......Rs.	350
Eva	60
Arab Chief	10
Lord Randolph	20
The Baron	10
Impulse	110
Rejected	10

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY GRACE.

THE following letter has been addressed to Dr. Macdonald, Acting Registrar of the Bombay University, by the Bombay Graduates' Association:—

SIR,—At a meeting of the managing committee of the Bombay Graduates' Association held on Friday, the 3rd September 1886, it was unanimously resolved that "in the opinion of the meeting it was undesirable that a special order should be passed by the Senate of the University of Bombay to enable Mr. H. R. Taveria to appear at the Previous and F. B. Sc. examinations without keeping terms in an Arts College and that a respectful representation be made on the subject to the Senate of the University." In forwarding this resolution to you for submission through the proper channel to the Senate at their next meeting, we have the honour to submit the following observations for their favourable considerations. From inquiries made, the committee have been able to ascertain that the gentleman on whose behalf the grace is proposed to be moved is an Under-Graduate of this University now studying at Grant Medical College, with a view to prepare himself for the Final Examination for the License in Medicine and Surgery, and that at the last competition for the Gilchrist scholarship he obtained the second place, and as such was declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London in the first class. We here beg to point out that under the existing regulations the effect of the order, if passed, will be to exempt the candidate in question from keeping any terms whatever at an Arts College for the full course required for the degree of B. Sc. We beg most respectfully to submit that the intentions of the framers of the Act of Incorporation can only have been to extend such grace as contemplated in Section XII. of the Act to cases of peculiar hardship,—of gentlemen who by unavoidable circumstances were unable in their student-days to go through a regular course of University studies, or of those who, under circumstances such as had been brought before the Senate a few months ago, had already gone through a course of liberal education under proper supervision but who were precluded by the general provisions of the University from obtaining of its degrees without undergoing an unnecessary repetition of studies and of attendance at a recognized institution.

The committee beg to submit that the case which is at present under the consideration of the University authorities does not fall within the scope of Section XII. of the Act of Incorporation as above stated. The gentleman in question is yet in *statu pupilari*, and while undergoing a course of studies in the Medical Faculty of the University he seems to be desirous of obtaining a degree in another of its Faculties without submitting to the rules which govern the general body of University students. The committee earnestly trust that the University authorities have not been moved to relax their ordinary regulation in the case in question on the only ground that the student has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London in the first class. Such a recognition, the committee apprehend, will be tantamount to an admission on the part of the Senate of the great inferiority of the Matriculation Examination of this University to that of London, which the committee trust that the learned Fellows of the University will be as slow to accept as are its *alumini*.

We may here also observe that even if Mr. Tavaria had successfully carried away the Gilchrist scholarship and entered at the Univerity of London as a student in the Faculty of Science, he would not have obtained any dispensation of time or of studies such as he now seeks at the hands of the Senate of the University.

It may be here noted that for the degree of B. Sc. the University authorities have already shown sufficient special indulgence by permitting candidates to fill up two of their six terms at the Grant Medical College, even *before* passing the Previous Examination in the Faculty of Arts. The committee would further point out that Mr. Tavaria's case is not such a special one as to require any further special indulgence from the University. We already count among our Graduates two gentlemen who, subsequent to their obtaining their License in Medicine and Surgery, had, before graduating Bachelor of Science, submitted themselves to the regular course of training required for that degree, and even at this moment more than one L. M. and S., we believe, are filling up their terms at Arts College to qualify themselves to proceed for the B.Sc. degree.

In conclusion the committee think that the acceptance by the Senate of the proposition to be moved by Mr. Chambers at their next meeting will be the introduction of an important and radical, and, in their humble opinion, a retrograde and disastrous change in the wise course laid down a quarter of a century ago by the pioneers of higher education in this presidency.

By Bye-law 91 of the University it is distinctly provided that to keep a term at a college, an Under-Graduate *must go through that full course of study* at that college prescribed for his class. In insisting upon this condition, the committee believe that the original framers of the regulations had wisely guarded against the unhealthy spirit of cramming which almost universally pervades all attempts at self-tuition, and had also sagaciously kept in view the undoubted advantages that students receive by coming in personal contact with men of high culture distinguished in their own branches of learning, such as form the present Professoriate of the several Arts Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. The committee believe that the beneficial results of these regulations are already to be perceived in the esteem in which the degrees of this University are held throughout India, and a practical recognition of it is to be found in the fact that the three other sister Universities in India following in the footsteps of the University of Bombay now require for all candidates for their degrees a certificate of having undergone a regular course of studies at a recognized institution. The great wisdom of this restriction is also to be found in the existence of similar practice throughout the Universities of Europe, with one solitary exception, of that of London. Even in connection with the University of London, the committee submit that it is a fact worthy of note that the evils attendant on a free admission of all-comers to its examinations have already commenced to be felt there, which has lately given rise to a movement in favour of a teaching University for London headed by no less a personage than the noble and learned present Chancellor of this University.

For these reasons on behalf of their Association, the committee beg to pray that the order proposed on behalf of Mr. H. R. Tavaria be not passed by the Senate.—Yours, &c.,

(Signed) V. A. MODAK, B.A., Chairman.
(Signed) RUSTOM K. R. CAMA, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Joint-Secretary.

Mr. Cama, on behalf of the Association, has also addressed the following letter to the Registrar regarding the admission of reporters to the meetings of the Senate:—

SIR,—I am directed by the managing committee of the Bombay Graduates' Association to request the favour of your laying before the Senate, through the proper channel, the following resolution which was passed by them at their meeting held on the 21st August 1886.

"Resolved that a representation be sent to the Bombay University praying that the meetings of the Senate be laid open to Graduates and Under-Graduates of this University, and to Reporters of the Press."

I am directed to add that this Association, as well as the public, are deeply interested in the numerous questions connected with higher education that come from time to time before that learned body for their consideration. The committee also think that the throwing open of the meetings of the Senate in the way requested will not only benefit the Graduates and Under-Graduates immensely by encouraging them to take an increased interest in questions that vitally concern them, but will also enable them to place their views and grievances before that body, so as in some measure to help their deliberations.

I am further directed to request the favour of your arranging to have this representation brought on before the Senate at their next meeting on the 17th September, as the committee understand that at that meeting the identical question will be considered with reference to the admission of the Reporters of the Press.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTOM K. R. CAMA,
Hon. Joint-Secretary.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MADHAV BAGH MEETING.

ALL honour to the Hon'ble Vishvanath Naryan Mandlik, for doing his best to counteract the mischievous plots of busy "deformers." A meeting of the Hindoos of Bombay has lately been held under his presidency for adopting a memorial to the Viceroy, protesting against the proposed legislative interference in connection with the infant marriage question. The memorial very properly expresses a hope that the Government would not depart from the well-established and wise principle of non-interference with the religious and social customs of the people, and would not assist by legislation a movement which could be properly and naturally developed only by the spontaneous action of an influence working within the community itself. We have shown in these columns that legislative interference in such matters will be the fruitful source of serious mischief. Should the Government come to entertain the proposal seriously, it will be time for Calcutta and Madras to follow suit and to express their opinion about the insane idea in an unmistakable fashion.—*Hindu Patriot.*

ADDRESS TO MR. JAIRAJ PEERBHOY.

IN grateful appreciation of the numerous acts of charity and benevolence done by Mr. Jairaj Peerbhoy, a wealthy Khoja gentleman, an address was presented to him last night, at the bungalow of Mr. Cureembhoy Ebrahimbhoy, at Cumballa Hill, on behalf of the Mahomedan community. There was a very large attendance of every section of the community, such a Khojahs, Memons, Borahs, and a sprinkling of Moguls and Arabs. The assembly included many representative men of the community, among whom were the Persian Consul, Messrs. Budroodeen Tyabjee, R.M. Sayani, A. M. Dharamsi, Cureembhoy Ebrahim, &c. The bungalow and the grounds were tastefully illuminated and an European band was in attendance. The address, which was presented in a beautiful casket of Cutch silver work, was read by Mr. A. M. Dharamsi. The address was in Gujarati and it referred to the benevolent acts of Mr. Jairajbhoy, mentioning the charitable institutions, such as schools, rest-houses, and sanitariums, which have been the outcome of his generosity. The charities of Mr. Jairajbhoy offered a good example to his community, showing how one might spend some of his hard-earned wealth for the welfare of his fellow-men. In 1874, Mr. Jairaj established a school in Cutch for boys and girls. In 1871, he built a rest-house in Bhooj in the name of his father, at a cost of Rs. 30,000, and another in the same year at Morvi. Seven years later another rest-house was built in Cutch. In 1882 he founded a scholarship in connection with the Bombay University, for the benefit of Mahomedan students, and in the following year he set apart Rs. 30,000 in trust, with the object of spending the interest towards the relief of the indigent poor. In 1884, he established a girls' school in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 1,500; and it was only a few months ago that he built convalescent homes in Bombay and Poona at a cost of Rs. 70,000, and Rs. 20,000, respectively. The address ended with the devout hope that Mr. Jairajbhoy would shed more lustre on the community to which he belongs, by doing similar works of charity.

Six other addresses of a similar character, sent from Cutch Bhooj, Bharanpore, Moondra, Sama Goga, Kaira and Talangpore, were also presented to Mr. Jairajbhoy.

Mr. Jairajbhoy offered thanks for the great honour done to him, saying that in what little he had done he had simply discharged his duty to the public in general and his community in particular. He dwelt on the necessity of education among his co-religionists, who, he was sorry to say, at present lagged behind other communities in the race of life. He wished that the various sections of the community would unite in their endeavours to establish such institutions as might promote the welfare and intellectual advancement of the Mahomedans. (Applause.)

The assembly separated after having partaken of dinner.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY, LD.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of this society was held at 5-30 p.m. on the 15th instant, at No. 22, Forbes-street, Fort. Mr. P. Gerard in the chair.

The following report was laid before the meeting. The directors have now the pleasure of presenting the shareholders with the fourth half-yearly report upon the working of the deposit and loan society, for the half-year ending 30th June 1886. The share capital of the society has increased from Rs. 9,148 to Rs. 13,353. The total number of the shares taken up are 1,560 against 1,099 at the close of the last half-year; of this number 1,208 are fully paid up. Loans to the aggregate value of Rs. 12,287 were granted to members of the association on approved security. The earnings of the loan fund during the half-year amounted to Rs. 1,071-8-11, while the cost of wages rent, interest on deposits, income tax, and other miscellaneous charges amounted to Rs. 327-5-1, leaving a balance of Rs. 744-3-10, as net profit, which the directors propose to distribute as follows—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dividend at 9 per cent. per annum	537	0	1
Reserve fund	120	0	0
Preliminary expenses	50	0	0
To be carried to next year's accounts	37	3	9

Dividends will be paid free of income tax. The directors again bring to the notice of the shareholders the careful manner in which Messrs. W. B. Wright and W. R Stevenson have audited the accounts of the loan fund.

The directors' report was received and passed. A dividend of 9 per cent. per annum, was declared, payable on and after 1st November, Messrs. H. Black and W. Anderson were elected directors. Messrs W. B. Wright and W. R. Stevenson were re-elected auditors A vote of thanks was given to the auditors, Messrs. W. B. Wright and W. R. Stevenson for the careful manner in which the accounts of the society were audited. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and the secretary, the meeting concluded.

PROPOSED IMPORT DUTY ON GOLD.

ON the 10th ultimo the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, addressed the following letter to the Secretary, the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Simla:—

"It is remarked in the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, under date the 2nd February last, that 'the question of the future relations of gold and silver has been allowed to drift for fully twelve years,' and that 'if remedial measures are not adopted in time' burdens of great magnitude may be thrown upon India. And forcible reference is made by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, in his Note on the effect of a low rate of exchange on the Indian export trade, to the injurious effects of 'the appreciation of gold operating on the trade of India in two different directions.' That appreciation is stated to be due to the fact that 'more work is thrown upon gold than can be efficiently done by the available stocks of that metal.' The Chamber begs to submit that India herself is, to no small extent, responsible for that very appreciation of gold which is inflicting great loss upon this country, and causing the Government and commercial interests well-founded alarm. For, although gold is not required in India for the purposes of the currency, the net quantity of the metal imported by her during the decade ended 1883-84 amounted to a value of nearly 24 millions sterling, or to about 13 per cent. of the total production of gold throughout the world in that period. It is as obvious that the countries which have a gold currency can ill afford so large a withdrawal of gold from circulation, as that the possession of gold is not indispensable to the welfare or convnience of India. In short, gold is a luxury in India, and is, therefore, an article that might be appropriately subjected to an import duty, in view to making it contribute to the revenue of the country, and to preventing a shrinkage of the world's scanty stock of gold which tends to aggravate the exchange difficulties of India,

"It seems to the Chamber that the tendency af a capitalist to buy gold for the purpose of hoarding, either in the form of jewellery, or of bars, is likely to increase with the depreciation of the metal of which the rupee is made. He is shrewd enough to see that gold is a good investment, since it has steadily advanced in value in very recent years; and he is becoming alive to the fact that the purchasing power of silver, as regards certain articles, is as steadily diminishing. He is, therefore, prompted to convert his silver surplus into gold; and abide events. And having protected himself, as he believes, against the shrinkage of his capital, he will probably advise his friends to take the same precautions. Mr. O'Conor has taken great pains to establish his argument, that the common idea that a low exchange is a benefit to India by stipulating trade is erroneous, and that, at best, low exchange has done little more than save the trade of India, in the face of the low prices ruling in the European markets, from dissaster. The Chamber does not propose to express concurrence with, or dissent from his well-reasoned paper, but with it may lay stress on the facts that the trade of this country has certainly undergone great expansion since exchange has fallen, and that persons engaged in trade do not usually extend their operations when trade is persistently prejudicial to their own interests. It may be safely assumed, the Chamber thinks, that the advance of the value of India's exports of merchandise from 52½ millions sterling in 1869-70 to 88 millions in 1883-84, and the advance in the value of her import of merchandise from 32 4/5 millions to 52¾ millions in the same period, are proofs of the growing material prosperity of the country, as well as of the development which has resulted from the increase of the Indian railway mileage in the period from 4,915 miles to 11,006 miles. Consequently, from the Chamber's point of view, the number of native capitalists has greatly increased since 1870, and the habit of hoarding gold is likely to spread to what may easily became an alarming extent. As the silver prices of articles of every-day use in India have not yet undergone any marked change, the depreciation of the value of silver as a metal, which is coming home so painfully to the Government, is not yet perhaps widely understood by the people; but when once the fact is realised that the future of silver is very uncertain, they may be a rush for gold in India that it may be difficult for the world to meet.

"Egypt affords at the present moment a striking example of what ensues in a silver-using, and uncivilised country from free trade in the precious metals when exchange is bad for the possessors of silver. In his memorandum of the 31st March last on the finances of that country. Mr. Edgar Vincent says that the average annual absorption of gold during the last seven years has been £1 for every group of four inhabitants; and he calculates that if gold were absorbed in India at the same rate per inhabitant as in Egypt, £60,000,000 would be required to supply this country's annual want. But such a demand could not porsibly be satisfied; and, even if but a tenth of it were met by the diversion to India of about one-third of the total annual production of gold in the world, the strain on the resources of gold-using countries would be so great that the currency perplexities of the whole world would be vastly aggravated.

"It is characteristic of gold imported into india that it is almost as much withdrawn from the world's store and use as it would be were it returned to the reef or river beds from which it was originally obtained. The Government of India could not be reasonably expected to take measures on the world's behalf for preventing the attraction of gold into India; but by adopting the course urged by the Chamber it would exert an influence for good to India that would be advantageous to the world at large. On the other hand, if the free importation of gold into this country continues to be permitted, there is no foretelling the dimensions to which the demand for gold by India may reach under the influence of depreciating silver. The more gold the world has wherewith to perform the work assigned to that metal the less will be the tendency of silver and other commodities to decline in value in relation to gold; whereas the more that gold is withdrawn from circulation to be secreted, or employed for purposes of adornment, the greater in all probability will be the fall in the value of silver. The Chamber, therefore submits that, for her own sake, India should not be encouraged to do what has the effect of accelerating the depreciation af her currency, and of impoverishing her Government and people."

THE BULGARIAN REVOLUTION AS SEEN BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

THE first authentic report by an eye-witness of the Sophia Revolution appears in *Pesther Lloyd*. It says:—

Some gentlemen who were passing the Princes' Palace about two o'clock in the morning met a body of troops marching towards the Konak. Soon after they heard shrill cries of agony and despair breaking the silence of the night. After this all was silent again. Several of the Palace Guards had been murdered and their colleagues then surrendered, finding themselves too weak to offer further resistance. All the entrances and staircases of the Palace were occupied by the troops, and the conspirators were then able to enter the Palace. The Prince on Friday morning received an anonymous letter communicating all the details of the plot against him, but, with his generous disposition, he could not believe his soldiers, would turn traitors, and he disregarded the warning. He showed the letter to his brother, Prince Francis Joseph, and several gentlemen, and then threw it into the wastepaper basket. None of them entertained any real suspicion, although Sophia was denuded of troops, except one battalion from Kustendil and two companies of cadets, who joined in the conspiracy. The whole of the Sophia garrison was sent to Slivnitza, on the strength of confidential reports to the Bulgarian Government announcing that it was the intention of Servia shortly to attack Bulgaria—a matter about which the Porte and Servia exchanged notes.

Aroused by the shrieks of the murdered Guards, one of the Palace officials and Prince Francis Joseph proceeded to the courtyard, which they found filled with conspirators. Prince Alexander also awoke, and when only half-dressed joined his brother and the other gentlemen. "What is the matter?" asked the Prince. His mere appearance among the conspirators so overawed them that they saluted him. Thereupon Major Grueff, commander of the Kustendil battalion, and two other officers, stepped forward and said to the Prince: "The welfare of Bulgaria requires that you should abdicate." The Prince abruptly declined, but Grueff insisted, saying the whole army passionately demanded the Prince's abdication and the protection of the Czar, whom the Prince had so deeply offended. Grueff pointed to the cadets present as a proof of his assertion as to the feeling of the Bulgarian troops. The fact evidently made a deep impression on the Prince, as the Shcool of Cadets was his own creation. Leaning his forehead against the window, through which he could see the troops surrounding the Palace, he said, with considerable emotion, "Well, draw up your form of abdication and I will sign it. If I am deserted by the officers and soldiers whom I have led to victory I have nothing further to do here. Write whatever you like, but quickly."

The Prince then left the vestibule of the courtyard where this scene took place, and, mounting the steps to his bedroom on the first floor, finished dressing himself. Grueff and several others followed the Prince to his bedroom, and placed before him the form of abdication they had brought with them already prepared to the Palace. The Prince read the document in silence, and with a firm hand signed it in two lines—Alexander: God Save Bulgaria! Grueff thereupon pressed for the immediate departure of the Prince, who consented, only asking that he might be accompanied by his brother. The conspirators on the whole were polite, but in addressing the Prince no longer called him "Your Highness," but simply "Knas" that is "Sir." Walking through two rows of soldiers, Prince Alexander was then conducted by Grueff to the adjacent War Ministry, where a little later Prince Francis Joseph also arrived. The two brothers were then placed in two carriages, each with two officers and an armed soldier on the box, while several cavalry soldiers headed the procession, which proceeded towards Berkovitza.

It was about half-past three when the conspirators went to the residence of M. Clement, where they found M. Zankoff and the other heads of the conspiracy. The battalion, dividing into small parties, surrounded the houses of the Ministers, Consuls, and other distinguished personages, whilst patrols caused every one they met in the streets to enter the cathedral, where one or two roubles were given to each new arrival. The Metropolitan Clement celebrated mass about 5 a.m., announced that "God" had delivered the Bulgarian people from Prince Battenberg. "Three salutes were then fired in front of the church. The curious, coming to learn the cause of the firing, were told that the Prince had abdicated and gone away. The crowd was then literally driven to the Russian Consulate, where, on the balcony, the Russian representative, M. Bogdanoff, appeared with M. M. Clement, Zankoff, and Grueff. M. Clement raised his arms to bless the people, who were compelled to kneel down. The conspirators requested help of M. Bogdanoff, which, in the Czar's name, he promised to give them. Despatches were in the meantime sent out with the forged signatures of M. Karaveloff and the War Minister Nikiforoff, and Russian money was being distributed during the whole day among the lower classes. The lives of the more independent citizens were threatened if they attempted to resist the new Government, who caused even diplomatic despatches to be withheld. The German and Austrian Consuls sent a messenger to Pirot, but he was not allowed to proceed before the German Consul, in conversation with Zankoff, used such language that the latter deemed it prudent to yield. M. Clement is the same metropolitan who embezzled the Red Cross money, and Major Grueff has several times been punished by the Prince for insubordination.

AN IRONCLAD UNDER FIRE.

THE armour-plated ship Resistance was recently off Postmouth made a target for the guns of gunboats for the purpose of ascertaining the value of india rubber and asbestos as leak stoppers. The Resistance has four-and-a-half inches of armour plate, tapering off to about one inch at the bows, and indiarubber coverings of various thicknesses were fitted to the inside of the ship. The Pincher commenced the attack upon the port side forward. The compartments which had been fitted with indiarubber had been numbered 1 to 4. The first two rounds consisted of steel shells from six-pounder quick-firing guns, and it was found that these had passed right through No. 4 compartment, tearing into shreds the indiarubber, and through two bulkheads, splintering the wood in all directions. The Blazer followed suit with a five-inch breechloarder, with filled common shell weighing 50lb. No. 3 compartment was the target for one shell, which tore away the half-inch thickness of indiarubber and smashed the bulkheads in the rear; but this shell did not pass through the ship, and as it penetrated the side it left a clean hole in the plate. At this stage, Captain Fisher, accompanied by other officers, went on board the Resistance, and after ascertaining the extent of the damage done they decided that four more 50lb. shells should be discharged from the same gun. Two of these shells went through an inch of indiarubber, and the other two through the same material an inch and a half thick, then passing through the transverse bulkheads at the bows. Six-inch guns were afterwards fired, and it was found that the shot penetrated the plates and slightly tore the indiarubber, which was one-and-a-half inch thick. Some time was then employed in heeling the ship over in order to fire at the starboard side. The parties of seamen who were told off from the gunboats for duty soon found that the water was pouring in through the shot-holes, which consequently had to be plugged to avert the danger of sinking. Two shots were next fired from the Pincher against a part of the Resistance's hull which had an external covering of indiarubber, and looking on from a gun-boat it seemed as if neither had done much damage, while another shot that was directed against a part of the ship lined on the inside with asbestos appeared to have merely starred the plate. When, however, the water-tight compartments were examined it was found that the outer covering of indiarubber had in reality been powerless to resist the shots, which went through the plate and bulkheads, creating a great quantity of *débris*, while the water was pouring in freely. The asbestos, which was placed close to the inside of the plate was 14in. thick, with a thin steel plate in the rear. The missile from the six-pounder passed through the asbestos, which however, closed up again. Three more shots were to have been fired, but it was thought that enough work had been done for one day, consequently "cease fire" was sounded; there being a concensus of opinion that indiarubber or asbestos is valueless as a protection against the fire which could be brought to bear upon a ship of war.

M. REMENYI GIVES A CONCERT TO THE MIKADO.

The following brief account of a concert given at the Imperial Palace before His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was forwarded to the *Japan Gazette* by a gentleman who was present on the occasion :—

Upon entering the hall of the place I was completely enchanted with the exquisite taste which had been displayed in the internal arrangements. These were the result of a happy combination of Japanese and foreign ideas. Her Majesty the Empress was most becomingly dressed in French style and the noblemen and ladies who comprised the suite also appeared in foreign dress, with the exception of five ladies who greatly added to the *tout ensemble* by wearing the new and pretty Japanese court costume. Their Imperial Highnesses Princes Arisugawa and Komatsu, Princess Komatsu, the Austrian Minister and his secretaries, Count Ito, Minister of the Household Department, and several other high officials were also present. Previous to the commencement of the concert, His Excellency Count Ito presented M. Remenyi to His Majesty and the Empress, and afterwards the programme, which comprised in all eight pieces, was commenced.

A pleasing feature in the concert was the introduction by the Maestro of a National Japanese hymn which he had himself composed. Prior to playing this melodoy Count Ito informed His Majesty that M. Remenyi desired to dedicate this new composition to him. The Emperor graciously accepted the artist's tribute and at the same time paid him a high compliment by requesting that he would first play the Hungarian National Anthem. Both the Emperor and Empress appeared to be highly pleased with the skill displayed by the renowned performer and frequently conveyed their approbation through Count Ito. The programme had evidently been selected with care, as it comprised none but choice pieces by the most distinguished composers. Everything passed off with great *eclât* and nothing better could have been desired. M. Remenyi has been the means of demonstrating to Their Majesties and the nobility of Japan the wonderful strains which can be evoked from the king of western musical instruments, the violin. M. Sauvlet ably supported the talented violinist with his masterly pianoforte accompaniments. This gentleman also played a solo on the piano and was deservedly applauded. At the conclusion of the concert His Majesty the Emperor and Her Majesty the Empress expressed their appreciation of the pleasure they had derived, not only in words of compliment but by bestowing on the accomplished artist, M. Remenyi, a superb specimen of the genuine old lacquer ware of Japan. A gift more in accordance with the taste of the receiver could not well have been selected, and will, I am sure, be long treasured as a graceful souvenir of this his brief sojourn in the " Land of the Rising Sun."

AN INGENIOUS CARD SWINDLE.

A PACK of cards ingeniously marked for the purpose of cheating has fallen into the hands of the Inspector-General of police at Sydney. The *Morning Herald* gives the following description of the pack :—The cards were manufactured by the well-known maker Delarue, but after reaching Sydney were cleverly manipulated with fraudulent intent. They had originally dark and red backs, which have since been ornamented profusely with guilded scroll-work and foliage, which is used as a vehicle for the fraud. Taking the four suits—clubs, spades, hearts and diamonds in succession—it is easy to explain how the cards are marked. It may be said that when once the distinctive marks are pointed out, there is nothing required but practice and a quick eye to enable a player to read his opponent's hand by watching the cards as they are dealt, or by inspecting the backs of them during the game. There are two marks on each card, one showing the suit to which it belongs, and the other its value. Beginning according to the order named with the clubs, and commencing with the first sets of marks, there is close to each corner a small curved gilt line about an eighth of an each long, surrounded by gilt scrolls, among which it entirely escapes notice. Every card bearing this single line in the corner is a club. In the case of spades there are two lines curved outwards and joined at one end. The hearts have a third line joined to the right hand upper line, and the diamonds a fourth joined to the left hand upper line. If the reader will take a leaf of trefoil clover, and look at the outline of it he will see exactly how the lines are arranged. Take the centre petal to commence with. The edge to the right hand shows the direction of the curve for the clubs, while the left and right combined give the one for the spades. Look now to the right hand petal. The curve of the upper portion joining the centre petal make up the three lines for hearts, and in the same way the outline of the left hand petal joined with the other three make the four lines representing diamonds. Having now shown the distinctive marks for the four suits, it may be explained how the values of the cards are indicated. This is done by the second set of marks, which consist of leaves of various shapes turned in different directions, both shape and direction helping to indicate the value of the card. These marks are placed close to and below those indicating the suit, so that both may be taken in, like the verdant player, at a glance. Each ace is distinguished by the presence of a curling tendaril ending in a three-pronged leaf of trefoil with the petals pointing upwards. The "deuce" or two, is noted by a twofoil turned downwards, looking like a shamrock with one petal torn off. The three has a similar mark, but the leaf is turned outward in a horizontal position. The four has a two pronged leaf pointing upwards, the five a trefoil turned directly downwards, the six a trefoil turned down and slightly outward. On the seven there is a larger trefoil, the petals, however, being placed side by side like the teeth of a saw, and not pointing in various directions like those of a clover or shamrock. The eight is known by a tefoil pointing diagonally to the corner, and the nine by a serrated leaf turned inward, with points upwards. The ten bears a serrated leaf turned downwards, the Jack a trefoil pointing outwards towards the corners, the Queen a trefoil with the stem at the side instead of the centre of the leaf, and the King a serrated leaf with the points turned upward and out. Here is the exposure of a systematic fraud concocted and carried out in Sydney. The designs for the scrolls and marks were planned, lithographed and printed on the cards in this city, and the fraudulent packs which are very well termed "readers," have been disposed of in Sydney. They have, as a matter of course, found their way into the hands of sharpers and other vagabonds who will rather starve than work and who undoubtedly have made some rich hrrvests out of those very unsophisticated youths who as soon as they leave school, became imbued with the idea that they are more than a match for professional rogues. It need hardly be pointed out that they are just the easiest dupes the sharpers meet with.

MR. GLADSTONE.

THE London correspondent of the New York *Star* writes :—" You will meet Mr. Gladstone at a dinner table after delivering some great speech in the House of Commons, and will look at him in vain for any sign of exhaustion, physical or mental, any of those attitudes of weary absorption which great thinkers or great public men are so apt to fall into in society, whether unconsciously or deliberately, at which their admirers gaze with bated breath. Mr. Gladstone in society is just as much a centre of attraction and a spectacle of exuberant energy and brilliancy as in the House of Commons. He talks incessantly and, let me hasten to add, delightfully, never mentioning 'shop.' His eyes sparkle, his whole face lights up with animation, and he laughs the loud, joyous laugh of a schoolboy. His conversation flits with the lightest of wings over a whole world of subjects. One evening recently, at a dinner, a curious friend of mine made note that in the course of the repast he touched upon the following themes : the latest excavations by Dr. Petrie in Egypt, with a picturesque detail or two about Babylonian and Egyptian domestic life, Alphonse Daudet's 'Sapho' giving a text for some vehement remarks about the degeneracy of French novelistic literature since the realists came into vogue ; Norwegian fishing customs ; Sarah Bernhardt and Mary Anderson as women and as actresses, with a decided preference for Mary as the first and Sarah as the second ; anecdotes of Lord Brougham, Taglioni, Charles Dickens, Louis Philippe, Tom Sayers, Garibaldi ; whether the flowing grace of the Greek chiton was preferable after all to the inviting prettiness of the small waist ; the meanness of muzzling dogs ; a mention of old china (of which Mr. Gladstone is a connoisseur and collector) leading to an account of the Duc d'Aumale's bric-a-brac, that leading to a sketch of the beautiful palace of Chatillon, that to a chat about Mdme. de Sevigne, and that to a regret that the English have not that faculty for making memoirs so attractive as the French, and that, again, to a correction, with personal testimony, of some of Greville's mistakes—a bubbling, effervescing stream, coming from the springs of a heart as fresh as in the springtime of young manhood. Somebody has compared Mr. Gladstone's heart and intellect to a winter pear which blooms and ripens under the snows of age."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes : " I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat on foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A TOWER OF BABEL FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1889.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes :—Up till now the hope has been entertained that the idea of erecting a metal tower 984 feet high on the occasion of a great International Exhibition would have been abandoned in a country which has long enjoyed a reputation for wit and sense. It appears, however, that this expectation must be abandoned, and that this eccentric, preposterous, and meaningless, scheme, the most absurd that could possibly enter the head of an insane engineer, is really to be carried out. There will be erected at the entrance of the Champs de Mars, as a monument of human folly and bad taste, a gigantic tower not much less than 1,000 feet high, of metal, to be painted black I suppose, unless red is chosen as the colour, which would be most in keeping with the taste of the dominant demagogy. The tower is to rest, or appear to rest, on enormous arches 164 feet wide, under which will pass the entrance to the interior of the exhibition. What is the propriety of making a tower of Babel the portal to an exhibition ? I am quite sure that in the ages to come there will be antiquaries who will go mad in attempting to discover the logical connexion between an overgrown tower, the exhibition of the industrial, commercial, and artistic products of the globe, and the celebration of a political anniversary. Up to the present moment I have not met one intelligent and thoughtful Frenchman who has been able to give me any justification of this conception, and it is clear that no one but the engineer who formed the idea can supply annexplanation. But he is the only person from whom I should not like to ask one. A man who proposes to erect an immense tower which will cost five millions of francs on the occasion of an exhibition, however absurd the idea may be, or may appear, will have, if he act honestly, a thousand good reasons to give in justification of his personal preference for this idea, and he is the only one who cannot be blamed for it, however stupid it may appear to those who are not in possession of his reasons for finding it good. But this engineer excepted, I positively know of no one who does not feel humiliated by the fact that in France in the year 1889 a proposal is made to invite the whole world to come and see an exhibition which is to have at his entrance this monstrous display of bad taste which cannot be justified on any scientific, artistic, or industrial ground. It cannot even be considered as giving evidence of the ability of French engineers, for there is not a country in the civilized world where a hundred engineers could not be found capable of solving the easy problems involved in the work.

The fact is that this tower is a piece of downright stupidity. It will shock every eye, intercept views, destroy the effects of perspective, thrust its hopelessly monotonous lines before every one who tries to obtain some idea of the general effect of the exhibition. It threatens to bring ridicule upon the whole undertaking. There is something very strange in that kind of indifference which seems to take hold of everybody in France when they should say what they think about matters of public interest. I have not met, I repeat, one man capable of pronouncing an opinion on the subject, and entitled to do so, who has not admitted that he was violently opposed to this stupid idea and believed it would be a disgrace to the exhibition. I have spoken on the subject to artists, engineers, architects, and soldiers, to persons of all classes, and not one have I met who has approved the unhappy idea. With the exception of a few journalists who belong to the Opposition, and who are forthwith accused of having a bias, nobody has protested against this idiotic and ugly tower, which will distress Paris and all who visit it for months together. And yet it is a duty incumbent on every one to come forward and save the exhibition and France, which has got it up, from lasting ridicule. The truth is that, in spite of all the revolutions which have agitated this country for a century, the French people have always remained under the tutelage of the Administration, which is left to think an act, to breathe and live, for those whose affairs it manages. Everywhere else a great petition would have been got up against this conception of a Chinaman while in its infancy. There would have been protest against the bad taste and the enormous and useless expense. It would have been objected that such a monstrosity could only have been undertaken for the benefit of the character, and would descredit the good taste and good sense of the whole country. Here nothing of the kind has been said. Everybody privately grumbles and is ashamed of the idea, but in public nothing is done. If at this moment a complaint was made the reply would probably be that it came too late, and that the plan had been finally adopted. Your readers should know that this idea of a tower 1,000 feet high to celebrate the anniversary of a great revolution and the gathering together of the products of the world belongs only to a small number of Frenchmen who are perfectly well aware that their idea is stupid and in bad taste, but who have to deep an interest in it not to make every possible effort to carry out the scheme, even although its realization would make France the laughing-stock of the world for a whole generation. It is still to be hoped, however, that, when a commencement has been made in the building of this grotesque erection, people will be so struck with its ugliness and with the absurdity of the idea that it will be found preferable to allow the contractors to reap the benefits they have acquired and to suppress this gigantic altar to the god of bad taste.

FISTICUFFS IN COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

A DISGRACEFUL scene which occurred in the Victorian Legislative Assembly is reported in the Melbourne papers. During the discussion of the Irrigation Bill Mr. Gaunson, the member for South Melbourne, was endeavouring to show that the penalties imposed by an addition which the Chief Secretary proposed to make to the 5th clause of the bill were altogether too harsh, when he suddenly turned his attention to Mr. Reid, the member for Fitzroy, with whom he had been bickering all through the sitting, and told him, with the most *nonchalant* impudence, that he was " the most grossly ignorant member in the House."

Mr Reid : If the hon. member said that out-side the House I would pull his nose. (Order.)

Mr. Gaunson : If you did I would kick you in a place you would feel it. (Order and chair.)

Mr. Reid : We'll try it. (Chair.)

Mr. Gaunson : Yes do, and you will find out. (Order.)

Mr. Reid : I think it is an extraordinary thing that the hon. member is allowed to use language that would not be tolerated from any other member—(hear, hear)—who, indeed, would not stoop so low as to use it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Chairman if you expect us to support you, we expect you to protect us. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gaunson : While an ounce of blood remained in me I would kick the hon. member, if he attempted to pull my nose, within an inch of his life. (Order, and chair.)

Mr. Gardiner : You would be cur enough to do that. (Order.)

Mr. Gaunson : The Government whip must not bully. (Chair.)

The Chairman trusted hon. members would be more guarded in their language to each other. (Hear, hear.) It did seem to him that language was used of a very disorderly character, and he hoped hon. members would refrain from using language that one gentleman would not use to another. (Hear, hear.)

This attempt at mediation was without effect, however, and the two belligerent members, assisted by an occasional interjection from Mr. Gardiner, and amidst an uproar of " Chair," and " Hear, hear," all round the House, continued to bandy threatening words for fully 10 minutes, when mutual friends intervened. Then the following Pickwickian conclusion of the squabble was arrived at.

Mr. Gaunson : I used an expression which I would be glad I had left unsaid. I have no personal quarrel with the hon. member.

Mr. Reid : I withdraw anything I have said. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gaunson : And I must express regret if I have said anything to cause the hon. member annoyance.

THE KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELDS.

THE *Argus* (Melbourne) correspondent at Wyndham, Cambridge Gulf, writes under date July 17 :—As to the goldfields, during the last seven weeks we have had nobody down from the fields, excepting Mr. R. T. S. Wolfe, who has favoured me with a report. He left the fields on the 21st of June, bringing 30 pack horses for rations, and came by the old track by the Ord River station. He states that he was astonished on cutting M. R. C. S. Macphee's track to see a main road opened up, and passing hundreds of men on their way *en route* for the goldfields. At Macphee's Creek, which runs into the Black Elvira (S.W. by S. 20 miles from Hall's Creek, and about 20 miles to the southward of Mount Barrett), he found 25 men, who had been working some time in that locality, and 30 fresh men who had arrived from the Northern Territory and Derby, who had been on the fields for only a few days prior to his departure, and, subsequently, had not had sufficient time to select ground to work upon. The present population have arrived in parties of one, twos, and threes on the field, and no expectation of a large rush to this field was expected on their part, as no authentic news could possibly have been conveyed to the southern press since this locality was opened which would warrant this influx of miners and others to the Kimberley goldfields.

" On the 5th of June, five miners were working in a gully running into Macphee's Creek, about a mile and a half from the main camp. The natives attacked them, throwing spears, one of which pierced the heart of an old Northern Territory miner—F. Marryot—who had been on the field for some time. He was instantaneously killed. S. Johnson, an old Palmer digger, received a bad flesh wound in the forehead, and another narrowly escaped with a spear through his hat. The water will hold out at the present camp for two months longer, and Mr. Wolfe strongly advises caution being used on the part of miners coming to these fields until the wet season, or just before it, unless amply provided with capital, as at the place where the best prospects have been obtained water can only be relied upon during the rainy season."

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that although Lord Salisbury, in his speech in the House of Lords amply accounted for the contemplated withdrawal of the Afghan Frontier Commission, there is a circumstance of first-rate importance connected therewith which Lord Salisbury was not called upon to mention, but which ought not to be overlooked :—

While the Afghan Commissioners have been at work Russia has been steadily pushing forward the construction of the Transcaspian Railway. Since the Commission first assembled. Russia in Europe has thus been placed in communication by rail with the Czar's possessions in Central Asia. At the end of last year traffic was opened, as far as Askhabad, and since then the greatest activity has been displayed in completing the line between Merv and the town of Tschardschui, on the Amou Daria, where there is a population of some 30,000 Bokharians and Turkomans. The trains will cross the Amon Daria on a steam-ferry similar to that existing on the Rhine at Bonn. The line on the other side of the river will take a north-easterly direction, and, traversing the steppes of Bokhara and the fertile territory of Sarafschan, will extend to Samarkand. The rapidity with which the gigantic enterprise is being carried out is altogether unprecedented in the annals of railway making. It has strengthened Russia's position in Central Asia in incalculable proportions, and removed the main obstacles to a compaign against Afghanistan or India. It is of comparatively indifferent interest now when and whether the Commission of Delimitation is recalled or not. Through the obstruction of the Russian delegates, who, by the way, got double pay while the Commission was at work, its labours were prolonged until the most important section of the Transcaspian Railway was completed. It was hoped, too, by the Russian authorities in Central Asia, that the Afghans themselves might in the meantime proceed to some excess calling for intervention. They believe that the Ameer Abdur Rahman is the only man in the country upon whom England can count ; and in case he should disappear they confidently expect internal dissensions amongst the Afghan chiefs. It is therefore not surprising that the proceedings of the Commission should have dragged on for so many months, nor that they should have stopped short twenty miles away from the river that is to form the boundary line.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL YACHT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* writes from Sebastopol :—The late Imperial yacht Livadia upon the magnificent equipment and gorgeous embellishment of which Alexander II. lavished so many millions of roubles, appears at last destined to be put to some practical use. The Livadia arrived here a few days ago from Nicolaieff. She has already been denuded of her former sumptuous appointments and decorations, but is now to undergo a further radical " cleaning out," and will then be made available as a troopship. Though not officially stated, I have the best authority for saying that her chief mission will be the transport of troops from this city to Batoum. If her preliminary trips happen to be made in some of the heavy and choppy seas, which are not unfrequently experienced in these, the Livadia's doubtful sea-going capacity will be somewhat severely tested, and her behaviour will be watched with some interest by those naval experts and designers, who approved or condemned her structural lines before she left the slips of Elder and Pearce. At all events, with moderately fair weather, the Livadia will, after being cleaned out and refitted, be capable of carrying in a single short voyage an enormous number of troops in case of need ; and it is with this view I believe she is being put into commission without delay. The completion of the Transcaspian Railway is with some justice here considered the most successful strategic achievement of Russia since the Crimean war, and the establishment of capacious troop transports between Sebastopol and Batoum is a further evidence of her military foresight. As a matter of fact, however, and despite statements I have seen published to the contrary, the actual garrison of Sebastopol does not at this moment number more than 8,900 men of all arms.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

ON Monday night two houses in the Glennesk district of county Kerry were visited by a gang of Moonlighters ; the first being that of Edward Scott, a cattle-dealer. Scott, who has given offence by speaking to a rentwarner who evicted a man named Fitzgerald three years ago from a holding on the estate of Mr. Orpen, was absent from home. The ruffians warned Mrs. Scott that if her husband ever spoke to Williams he would meet with the doom of Tanguey, who was murdered in the neighbourhood. Having smashed the furniture, the men proceeded to the house of an adjoining farmer named Leahy. They warned him in a similar manner. When lviing they fired shots through the door, and one of Leahy's sons was shot in the toe. A brutal outrage, the third within a few days, has been committed on the farm of Francis M'Cormack, who replaced Patrick Hanly, an evicted tenant, near Limerick Junction. The shoulder-bone of a bullock was smashed into fragments, so that the marrow oozed out. It is supposed that the injury was inflicted with a ponderous hammer.

The most determined resistance is being given to an evicting party which has been at work for about a week on the Marquess of Clanricarde's estate, near Woodford, county Galway. About one thousand police have been drafted into Portumna, whence they go each morning to the scene of the intended evictions. The first eviction took place on Thursday in last week, when the police went to a place called Kilnawally. They found about five hundred people assembled, the chapel bells having been rung. Conroy, whose rent is £24, owed, with costs, about £100. The farm had been sold to the agent for the landlord at a public sheriff's sale in Galway some time ago. The Emergency men took three hours to effect an entrance, during which time the party inside and on the roof poured boiling water and lime on them, and threw down slates. Even the crowbars with which the wall was being broken in were taken from them and dragged inside the house. The Emergency men drew their revolvers repeatedly, but were dissuaded by the police from using them. The evicting force subsequently proceeded to Drumrumrin, three miles off, to carry out another eviction ; but so stubborn was the resistance that the attempt was abondoned, and the party returned to Portumna. On the following day they found that a bridge five miles from Portumna had been broken down during the night. The remainder of the journey, seven miles, had consequently to be performed on foot. The house of a man named Patrick Fahy was reached, and a scene ensued similar to that on the previous day at Conroy's. When County Inspector Wilson went close to the house to inform those inside that unless they desisted they would be obliged to order the police to fire on them, a quantity of burning lime was thrown on him. The Riot Act was read, but the counsels of the clergy and of the police prevailed, and the people became less excited. Ultimately, after a struggle of four hours' duration, possession was taken. Parties of police remained out all night on Friday to prevent the further destruction of bridges, or the obstruction of the road by trees or trenches. At a house visited on Saturday the Emergency men failed to effect an entrance, and the police entered with fixed bayonets. Those inside resisted, and in the struggle one man was stabbed and one policeman wounded.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY—IF TRUE.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in the scientific world in Rome by a gentleman named Giovanni Succi, who professes to have discovered a liquor a small quantity of which will enable a man to fast for thirty days or even two months at a time. He has now voluntarily submitted himself to the surveillance of a committee of vigilance at Milan, some members of which will never leave him during the thirty days and nights of his fast. He lately fasted fourteen days under watch at Forli ; and one of the most singular points to be observed is, that though he loses weight, the flesh taking a rather mummified appearance, and the skin a reddish yellow tinge, while the pupils of the eyes are dilated, yet his muscular force does not seem to be diminished. Signor Succi is forty-five years old and until ten years ago was employed in a bank in Rome. In 1876 he went to Constantinople, and thence began a long series of travels in Africa and the East, which led, as he affirms, to his discovery. He says he made important treaties with some native princes, and secured concessions—among others the Island of Joannah, which he wished to cede to the Italian Government on his return. No notice was taken of his repeated applications to King and Ministers, as his accounts of his African treaties were always accompanied by descriptions of the merits of his wonderful elixir, and he was judged to be mad. He was, in fact, during a short time shut up in the madhouse in Rome ; but the doctors were fain to admit that he showed no signs of mental aberration, and he was liberated. He has visited both North and South Africa, Arabia, Nubia, South America, and Madagascar. He declares that the herbs from which his liquor is extracted grow in Africa ; but that they are also to be found in Italy. Succi swallowed sixty grammes of his liquid at the commencement of his fast at midnight on the 18th inst., and is to have nearly as much more about half-way through. He also undertakes to swallow an emetic potion and doses of Hunyadi Janos water, in addition to the spring water which he will drink. He will also use a very small quantity of camphorated oil as an external embrocation.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poo sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE TERRIBLE ADVENTURE ON THE MATTERHORN.

Two full accounts have been published of the recent adventure on the Matterhorn by which one man lost his life. One is writen by the Revd. J. Glendinning Nash, incumbent of Christ Church, Woburn-square, London, who says :—

On Monday, the 16th August, which was a particularly bright and cloudless day at Zermatt, several parties with guides began the ascent of the Matterhorn. One of these consisted of Mr. Borckhardt, a Swiss, who had been naturalized in England and lived at St. Albans ; Mr. Davies, and two experienced guides, who had repeatedly ascended the mountain. They slept in the New Hut on Monday night, and started at three on Tuesday morning for the summit. Having successfully accomplished the ascent, they began slowly to descend ; but halted at about 9 a.m., partly on account of a severe storm of snow which had suddenly commenced, and partly because of the no-longer-to-be-concealed exhaustion of Mr. Borckhardt and Mr. Davies. The guides hoped that the storm which had so suddenly come on would soon subside ; but it continued with almost ceaseless intermission for thirty-six hours. They hoped, too, that Mr. Borckhardt and Mr. Davies would in some measure be revived after a short rest ; but their exhaustion, particularly that of the former, continued to increase. After a helpless and hopeless halt of more than twenty hours on the rock and in the storm, Mr. Borckhardt and Mr. Davies begged the guides to descend and save theirs own lives, and leave them to die, and asked that they might be buried in the churchyard of the English church at Zermatt. The guides, of course, refused, and urged them more strongly than ever to continue the descent. But Mr. Borckhardt found it impossible to rise from the ledge, or to be raised in safety, and gradually became weaker and weaker, until at last he lapsed into complete unconsciousness. At twelve at noon on Wednesday, just forty-five hours after they had left Zermatt, they heard the signal-call of a relief party who had been sent out to search for them. But, unfortunately, from the sound it seemed that they were nearer than they actually were. The guides now implored Mr. Davies to descend with them to the Hut where they had slept on Monday night, adding that the relief party were not far off, would speedily rescue his friend, whom they were powerless to bring down in safety on the perilous slopes, and who was still in a state of utter collapse. To this Mr. Davies reluctantly consented, and after a severe struggle for several hours in the storm and on the rocks reached the Hut almost lifeless from excitement, exposure, and exhaustion. The relief party soon after approached, and being told by the guides where Mr. Borckhardt had been left unconscious they continued the ascent, but were soon stopped by a snow-slope, which had during the storm become more than ordinarily dangerous. This they had to dislodge by throwing on it huge stones for more than half an hour. When the avalanche moved forward they passed over, and after several hours' climbing reached the ledge on which Mr. Borckhardt had been left reclining ; but to their unutterable dismay they found they had arrived too late, and that Mr. Borckhardt was dead. Subsequently another relief party, consisting of a considerable number of guides, went out, and the body was carefully brought down to Zermatt.

The other account is written by Mr. H. Seymour King, and approved of by a number of other members of the Alpine Club. It blames the guides for leaving Mr. Borckhardt alone when the relief party was so near. They should have remained by him and kept him warm and awake till help came.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

THE Council General of the Seine Inférieure have been apprised that the Comte de Paris will postpone his intended contribution towards the works for the improvement of Tréport harbour until France is once more open to him. The promised contribution of 30,000 fr. was subscribed on the 11th of October, 1878, and 15,000 fr. have been paid. The Council now learn through a letter addressed by the Comte's secretary to the President of the Dieppe Chamber of Commerce, that, " in the presence of the exile with which he has been struck, the Comte considers his engagement as not cancelled, but as suspended. On the day, which I hope is not far distant, when the soil of his country shall be restored to him, he will be happy to associate himself with so useful a work so far as he is able." In his report to the Council General on the subject, the Prefect affirms that such a letter cannot legally release the Comte de Paris from his formal engagement with the State to furnish the contribution. After the Council had received the Prefect's report, M. Arcel wished to read a letter, just received, which, he said, concerned the dignity of the Prince. This, however, the President opposed, and the consideration of the question was ultimately referred to a committee. The committee recommended that every effort should be made to enforce the payment of the Comte's contribution.

M. Jolibois, the Bonapartist Deputy, who presided at a banquet in Paris on the occasion of the Napoleon fête, has received the following letter from Prince Victor Napoleon, dated Brussels, the 17th August :—

My dear M. Jolibois,—I am anxious to thank you for your eloquent speech. You resolutely asserted the doctrines which have always constituted the strength of the Napoleons, and which have conquered for them the sympathies of the peoples. I congratulate you. It is important for France to know that the party of the Empire has lost nothing of its force and of its energy. In order to defend the great social principles which, sheltered by imperial institutions, have never suffered any prejudice, we accept co-operation from every quarter. Our ranks are open to all. To bring our discussions to an end there is one supreme arbiter, the people directly consulted. Those only who disregarded its right are our adversaries. Thank, in my name, the committees of Paris, whose devotion has not grown weaker during fifteen years, and who, in rallying round you, desire once more to affirm their fidelity to the national sovereignty and to the principles of the Empire.

VICTOR NAPOLEON.

THE SUCCESSORS OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.

A VIENNA correspondent writes :—John and Jacob Tocci, the twins of Locana, who have been shown in almost every city of Europe as the successors of the famous Siamese Twins, are dying in the Prater. The boys resemble each other exactly and are now in their tenth year. John and Jacob are separate as far as the sixth rib, and have one abdomen and one pair of legs between them. Jacob moves the right leg, John the left. The twins cannot walk, and keep their balance by lacing their arms round each other's neck. Jacob eats often and heartily, and is the healthier of the two, and to all appearance it is he who keeps his brother alive. Two days ago the twins quarrelled over a toy, and John grew so excited that his heart-blood suddenly ceased to flow, and he changed to a condition of complete lethargy, from which he had not awoke on the following morning. The boy suffered from the same complaint a year ago in Berlin, and Professor Virchow then declared that a recurrence of the lethargy would certainly put an end to the twin's life. A number of Vienna physicians are observing the malady, but they entertain little hope of John's life, and if John dies, Jacob must follow him to the grave. The twins as they lie in their bed offer a strange contrast, Jacob with feverish eyes and a red face seems to harbour all the blood that has retreated from John's lifeless body. The conscious boy cries incessantly, because he has often heard Professor Virchow's remark repeated, and knows that his brother's death is but the harbinger of his own. The poor creatures are meeting with the same fate that some time ago put an end to the life of the Siamese twins, the second of whom died of poisoned blood vessels, after having spent six terrible hours with the corpse of his brother. The advisability of an operation separating the living from the dead brother was discussed at the time ; but before a resolution could be taken death had done its work. The twins of Locana, who for the last eight years have travelled to all the world's shows were to have left on Thursday for New York, where Barnum is said to have engaged them for a year at a salary of 30,000 fr. In the event of their death the parents have sold their body to a London anatomical museum for the price of £8 000.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald (s), 65 cases acids, Latham, Abercrombie and Co ; 24 bales writing paper, B. Shapoorjee : 43 cases sewing machines, N M Patell ; 31 cases provisions and one crate crockery, Treacher and Co ; 50 cases wine and 60 cases whisky, M Bhicaji ; 100 cases whisky, P Cowasji Shroff ; 175 cases whisky, D Cowasji

Victoria (s) 4 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Verona (s), 210 cases books, stationery, &c. ; 184 and packages provisions, medicine, candles, &c., Treacher and Co ; 3 cases stationery, &c, Cooper, Madon and Co.; 1 case books, N Sorabji and Co.

Ravenna (s), 5 cases color, C Ramji.

Ancona (s), 12 cases sewing machines, H A Geyer and Co.

Clan Maclean (s), 41 cases whisky E Bezonji.

Joseph Arbib (s) 8 cases whisky and 12 cases claret, C Palmer and Co.

Carthage (s) 3 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Australia (s) 7 cases burgundy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Merton Hall (s) 150 boxes candles, E. Samsoodin and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Buniania (s) 4 quarter casks brandy, D. Cowasji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwarts (s) 101 packages paper, Volkart Bros.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cascapadia (s), 128 cwt deerhorms, B Boga ; 45 bales wool and 23 bales goathair, S. Moloobhoy ; 105 cwts deerhorns, P. Dumjee ; 45 bales wool, 69 cwts Deerhorns, S. Moloobhoy and Co ; 200 bales cotton, M. Bhimjee ; 15 bales cotton, G. Devarkadass.

Clan Macdonald (s), 150 bales cotton, B. Samji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde (s), 110 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co ; 368 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co ; 1,998 cwts wheat, K. Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts barley, K. Nixon and Co ; 1,999 cwts T. Boutillier.

FOR HONGKONG.

Verona (s), 2 cwts Cambay stoneware, M. C. M. Nusrie ; 111 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co. ; 77 bales twist, Bomonji and Co. ; 4 bales paper, G. Allibhoy ; 82 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 150 chests opium, C. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 50 bales twist, C. Ebram ; 95 bales twist, S. Abraham ; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee ; 16 chests opium, S. Abraham ; 7 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla ; 29 chests opium, H. A. Esmail ; 12 chests opium, G. Hurmanbux ; 100 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co. ; 10 chests opium, G. M. Huji ; 20 chests opium, S. N. Tallati and Co. 205 chests opium, D. Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, S. Abraham ; 125 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona (s), 25 bales twist, C. Bomonjee and Co. ; 31 chests opium, J. Egra ; 40 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 50 bales twist, S. Abraham ; 14 chests opium, G. Krishnajee ; 64 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 18 chests opium, G. Hormanbux ; 12 chests opium, Tatta and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Dragoman (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, H. E. H. Allanee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight Errant (s), 2,152 cwts wheat, E. Latham and Co.

Yesso (s), 991 cwts linseed, F. Masothi and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchlonga (s), 1,999 cwts rapeseed, T. and Boutiller.

FOR KOBE.

Verona (s), 50 bales twist, Messrs. J. Campbell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rosshire (s), 100 cwts gum, F. Hurst ; 50 bales wool, F. Sauquet and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

529—Craigie, L and O—Wassudeo Ramchunderji vs Thakar Chaturbhooj Morarji and others—M M Munshi and B and B.—Part heard.

530—Little, S, F and N—Sundrabai and another vs Chaturbhooj Morarji and others—M M Munshi, B and B, and C L, and O.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

210-85—Tyabji and D—Jaitha Bhima and another vs Haji Abdool Valud Oosman and others—Payne G. and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

277-85—Hore, C and B—Sayaji Asanna vs Sewji Dhurmaji and others—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.

306-85—In person—Ajee Assum vs Appoo Assin and others—R. A. Skipsey.

282-85—Balkrishna and B—Candas Tribhowandas and others vs Ramcorebai—Bomonji and H.

119-84—Tyabji and D—Sajoo Assur vs Gungadas Jumnadas, &c.—B and B, and L S F and N.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	... Rs.	97 14
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	... „	100 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	... „	102 14
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)		102 14
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A. ...	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B. ...	£1	
Ditto Deferred Annuity ...	£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund ...	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi ...	£20	290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent.	of 1865	(1885) ...	Paid off
6 Per Cent.	of 1866	(1886) ...	100 0
6 Per Cent.	of 1867	(1887) ...	102 0
6 Per Cent.	of 1870	(1889) ...	103 0
6 Per Cent.	of 1872	(1891) ...	103 8
5 Per Cent.	of 1878	(1908) ...	100 0
5 Per Cent.	of 1884-5	(1905) ...	100 4
5 Per Cent.	of 1885-6	(1915) ...	100 8
5 Per Cent.	of 1886-7	(1916) ...	100 8
4½ Per Cent.	of 1882	(1902) ...	95 0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent.	of 1881	97 0
5½ Per Cent.	of 1886	105 0

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1888) ...	Rs. 102 0
5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1892) ...	„ 103 0
5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1896) ...	„ 104 0
5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1900) ...	„ 104 8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Asiatic	...Noml.	
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	...101	0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892)	Canal Press	...103	0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	... 95	0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1896)	Do. do.	... 95	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	... 97	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	103	0
8 Per Cent.	Gessery Jute Mills	Noml.	
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Hooghly Mills	...101	0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Howrah Mills	...103	0
6 Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	do. (New issue)	...101	0
7 Per Cent. 1886 (1890)	India General	...106	0
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889)	Kurseong Darj. Tea	103	0
10 Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	...103	0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1894)	Selim Tea	...104	0
8 Per Cent. 1880 (1890)	Sing & Murmah	...104	0
7 Per Cent. 1885 (1895)	Titaghur Paper Mills	103	0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1	4	29-32
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1	4	7-8
Ditto ditto, on *demand* ...	1	4	13-16
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1	4	25-32
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	5	1-8
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1	5	1-8
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1	5	5-32

Secretary of States' drafts last Drawings, 1st September 1886—

Average rates	1	4	13-32
Telegraphic Transfers, 8th September 1886	1	5	15-32

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(5th *August* 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loan ... 6 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	120x
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186x
Alliance Bank of Simla... ...	100	5 p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	850
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	130x
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras ...	75	......	3prem.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	115x
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	105
National Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	110
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	101x
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	291x
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	80

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darig.)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85
Assam Company...	£20	20 p. ct.	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	81
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	nil. ‡	32
Do. contributory	80	nil. ‡	22
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	110
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	45
Borelli (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar)	200	3 ad.-int ‡	117
Do. Terai (Darig.)	100	nil. ‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Chumta Tea Co.	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
Colonial (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	26
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam) ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	18¾ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	15 p. ct. ‡	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	34
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	36
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	100
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	67
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct. ‡	150
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	98
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	9
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	85	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	96
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	47
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory	80	5 p.-ct. ‡	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	......	100
Indian Terai	500	17 p. ct. ‡	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	70
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct. ‡	68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	130
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	25
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	3 p. ct. ‡	90
Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct. ‡	80
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	32
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Loobah	100	12½ p. ct. ‡	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. ‡	28
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct ‡	95
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	nil. *	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30d
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	60
Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct. ‡	50
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	30	10 p. ct. ‡	120
North Western Cachar ...	100	5 p. ct.	85
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	60
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	57
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct. ‡	115
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. *	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	10 p. ct. ‡	10d
Second Fallodhi	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58
Singbulli & Murmah	100	9 p. ct. ‡	83
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	11 p. ct. ‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	85
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. ‡	29
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	106
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct. ‡	140
Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	15
Washabarie W. Deoars... ...	100	......	...

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	50
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	6½ p. ct.	1,450
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s7/6	......	3½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	4½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	85
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co.	100	......	60N
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	75
Do. Telephone Co.	100	8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs10 p.sh	290
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil.	48
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	43
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	150x
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	100
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	96x
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	y nil.	77
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	115
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4½ p. ct.	100x
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	100x
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p. ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	5 p. ct.	101
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	27
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	6 p. ct.	120x
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	3 p. ct.	385
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	nil.	125
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	9
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	100
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	68
Great Eastern Hotel	100	3½ p. ct.	93x
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	61
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	93
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	30
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	nil.	61
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	85N
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	95
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	256x
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	108
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	75
New Boerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	80
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	y 5 p. ct.	90N
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	5 p. ct.	50d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y nil.	44
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	38
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	58
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	108
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	103x
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	110
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	83

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1886.
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyers.
s—Sellers.
w—Wanted.
x—Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
r—Rupee per share.
§ per cent., guaranteed for five years.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire D rection in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere o suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are nvited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

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ine but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS

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NOTICES.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Carlton Butter Dish, with Swing Cover, Glass Lining. Rs. 41 Cash.

Egg Boiler, with Spirit Lamp, and Frame for Eggs. Rs. 36 Cash.

Breakfast Frame, combining Butter Dish, Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 54 Cash.

COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell.

Rs. 95 Cash.
Other patterns in Stock.

ENTREE OR CURRY DISHES,

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well-wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets* of *four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another dish.

THE PLAIN PATTERN.

THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 80 Cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY.

August 13th, 1886.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

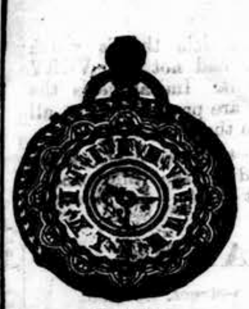

FIG. 10.

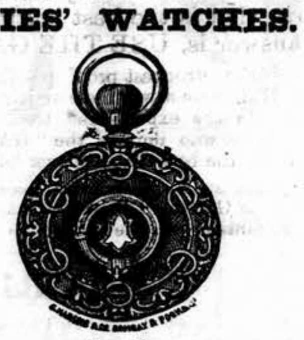

FIG. 11.

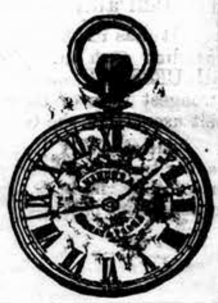

FIG. 12.

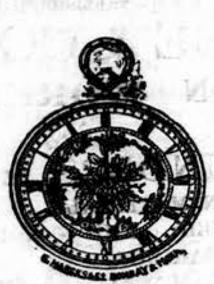

FIG. 13.

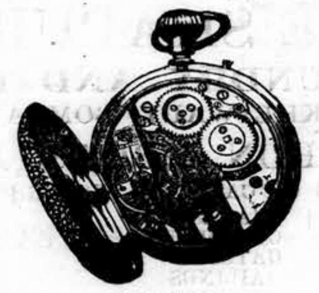

FIG. 14.

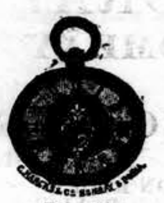

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KINAHAN'S
LL
WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET. LONDON, W.

S. ROSE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PIANOS,

BY

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD,
BROADWOOD,
R. LIPP & SOHN,
AND OTHER
EMINENT
MAKERS.

FOR
SALE
OR HIRE.

S. ROSE & Co.

ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE
ORIGINAL & CELEBRATED
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANO,
Of which there are so many inferior Imitations.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

BOMBAY:
S. ROSE & CO.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS SUIT, Superfine, Black Cloth, lined throughout silk, best quality	80	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth....................	70	0
Do. do. Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth....................	65	0
Do. Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk.................	70	0
Do. do. Italian..................	60	0
Do. of other materials from......................	50	0
A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.		
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from......................	4	0
Do. Ties and Bows, from......................	0	6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons	2	4 per pr

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES ....from Rs.	4,000	BROUGHAMS.....................from Rs.	1,100
LANDAUS .... ,,	2,000	PHAETONS........................ ,,	700
BAROUCHES .... ,,	1,500	CARTS .... ,,	350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ....from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
,, KEMP & Co., Bombay.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

* .. ** .. ***

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

TILES & MOSAICS
of all description for
ENTRANCE HALLS,
VERANDAHS
Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.
206, Gt. PORTLAND St. LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS
and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY
STOKE ON TRENT,
ENGLAND.

Æsculap

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.

HUNGARIAN

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C. AND BUDA PESTH.

AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

JOHNSON & COMPY'S
CANTERBURY PALE ALE
BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY
TREACHER & COMPY
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S
COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phcn.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON:— 76, New Bond Street.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	23s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,

(*Registered.*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. S.

FOR SALE.

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BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

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May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

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